

**PEER REVIEW
COORDINATING DRAFT**

**TASK ANALYSIS
FOR**

**CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT
(CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTION 5)**

AS ACCOMPLISHED BY A BATTALION TASK FORCE

VERSION 2

**PRIME CONTRACTOR
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**Task Analysis for Conduct Tactical Movement
as Accomplished by a Battalion Task
Force. Critical Combat Function 5 (CCF 5)**

James Huffman

BDM Federal, Inc.

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The purpose of CCF 5 is the positioning of direct fire weapons systems relative to the enemy to secure or retain positional advantage, making full use of terrain and formations to concentrate forces at the critical point and time.

The outcomes include:

- 1) Task force movement starts on time, in designated formations, and is completed in accordance with the OPORD.
- 2) Mutual support is maintained, and the task force is in position to disorganize and disorient enemy forces with fire support assets while friendly force integrity and capabilities are retained, or to otherwise meet the TF commanders' intent.
- 3) Task force is not surprised by enemy contact.

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Conduct Tactical Movement, navigation, force protection, air movement, closure of movement

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PREFACE

This task analysis of Tactical Movement, Critical Combat Function 5 (CCF 5), is an intermediate product of the process of developing a training strategy for the CCF. The analysis reflects tasks, products, players, and processes in sequence necessary to provide for tactical movement of a heavy battalion task force. Tactical movement occurs when contact with the enemy is likely or imminent but direct fire engagement has not yet occurred. ("Movement in the communications zone (COMMZ) to reposition laterally or to facilitate future operations is nontactical. The task force S4 may plan nontactical movements. If a unit moves forward to participate in imminent combat operations, the movement is tactical. The task force S3 plans tactical movements. When contact is made, tactical movement becomes maneuver." (FM 71-2, 27 September 1988, at page C-2.)

This document is the second version of CCF 5. The original version, dated 23 August 1993, has been revised so that its construct will be similar to that of other CCF Task Analyses. This Version 2 replaces the original CCF 5 dated 23 August 1993.

CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTIONS: *The integration of related players and tasks that represent a source of combat power. The synchronization of critical combat functions provides maneuver commanders at any echelon with a definable outcome that materially affects the battle.*

The nature of operations on the modern battlefield is such that, at any given time, the battalion task force, and its subordinate elements, is receiving information or orders, planning future operations (or changes to the current one), preparing for current or new missions, and executing the current mission. All of this is done concurrently and results in a continuous operation of plan, prepare, and execute. To simplify the development and understanding of this CCF, the operation has been isolated and analyzed in a linear manner through the three, distinct, battle phases of PLAN, PREPARE, and EXECUTE. However, these battle phases (PLAN, PREPARE, and EXECUTE) relate to the entire battalion task force (TF) battle and are not phasing for this particular CCF.

This analysis depicts the activities of CCF 5, Conduct Tactical Movement, from receipt of the brigade operations order through completion of mission or initiation of direct fire engagements. This CCF addresses tasks related to preparation for movement; mounted and dismounted movement; closure of movement into assembly areas and tactical positions; navigation; negotiation and use of terrain; and air movement. Although assembly area operations, and tactical movement, can take place at any time during the mission this analysis starts with the task force occupying an assembly area and addresses general considerations for selection, occupation, organization, activities, and security of the assembly area as they pertain to, and impact on, the conduct of tactical movement for future operations. Units in support of combat maneuver units are included. In addition, this CCF addresses the general planning conducted by subordinate units/elements upon receipt of the Task Force OPORD, as well as the specific planning for tactical movement.

The level of detail and the tasks were selected by the analyst as important to the analysis of the CCF from the perspective of the TF training strategy. Compliance with branch training strategies and proficiency at AMTP tasks and subtasks are recognized to be the responsibility of TF subordinate commanders. However, some tasks and subtasks are critical to TF success; these, then, are included in this analysis because the TF commander may wish to emphasize them in his training guidance.

In this analysis, a deliberate effort was made to identify specific task titles taken directly from the appropriate ARTEP Mission Training Plan (MTP). Task titles not taken directly from the MTP are derived titles that may apply to only part of a subtask or some other element of the

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MTP; to multiple subtasks from different, but related, tasks; or to tasks that are not directly stated in the MTP, but are implied by other tasks or requirements in an applicable field manual (FM) or other related document (see references at pg. 98). While the wording of each task is sometimes a direct quote from the MTP, generally, the task wording is an integration of tasks and requirements from the MTPs, applicable FMs, and other related documents.

INDEX of CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTIONS

Grouped By Battlefield Operating System (BOS)

INTELLIGENCE	(1)	Conduct Intelligence Planning
	(2)	Collect Information
	(3)	Process Information
	(4)	Disseminate Intelligence
MANEUVER	(5)	Conduct Tactical Movement
	(6)	Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver
AIR DEFENSE	(16)	Take Active Air Defense Measures
	(17)	Take Passive Air Defense Measures
FIRE SUPPORT	(7)	Employ Mortars
	(8)	Employ Field Artillery
	(9)	Employ Close Air Support
	(10)	Conduct Electronic Collection and Jamming
	(11)	Conduct Battlefield PsyOps
	(12)	Employ Chemical Weapons
	(13)	Conduct Counter Target Acquisition Operations
	(14)	Employ Naval Gunfire
MOBILITY AND SURVIVABILITY	(15)	Coordinate, Synchronize and Integrate Fire Support
	(21)	Overcome Obstacles
	(22)	Enhance Movement
	(23)	Provide Countermobility
	(24)	Enhance Physical Protection
	(25)	Provide Operations Security
	(26)	Conduct Deception Operations
	(27)	Provide Decontamination
COMMAND AND CONTROL	(18)	Plan for Combat Operations
	(19)	Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle
	(20)	Direct and Lead Units in Execution of Battle
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT	(28)	Provide Transport Services
	(29)	Conduct Supply Operations
	(30)	Provide Personnel Services
	(31)	Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment
	(32)	Provide Health Services
	(33)	Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties
	(34)	Conduct Enemy Prisoners of War (EPW) Operations
	(35)	Conduct Law and Order Operations
	(36)	Conduct Civil Affairs Operations
	(37)	Provide Sustainment Engineering
	(38)	Evacuate Non-combatants from Area of Operations
	(39)	Provide Field Services

STRUCTURE OF CRITICAL COMBAT FUNCTIONS RELEVANT TO BATTALION TASK FORCE OPERATIONS

Critical Combat Function: *The integration of related players and tasks that represent a source of combat power. The synchronization of critical combat functions provides maneuver commanders at any echelon with a definable outcome that materially affects the battle.*

- I. **Intelligence BOS** — The ways and means of acquiring, analyzing and using knowledge of the enemy, weather and terrain required by a commander in planning, preparing and conducting combat operations. These CCF are continuous throughout the planning, preparation and execution phases of the battle.
 1. **CCF (1) Conduct Intelligence Planning** — The development and coordination of information relative to the enemy, weather and terrain prior to and during the development of the unit OPORD; the planning to collect information from battlefield sources and to acquire intelligence from other headquarters. Focus of this CCF is the Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB). This CCF addresses:
 - a. Reconnaissance and Surveillance plan.
 - b. Integrated threat templates (doctrinal; event; input to DST).
 - c. Terrain and Weather analysis.
 2. **CCF (2) Collect Information** — Obtaining information in any manner from TF elements and from sources outside the TF (e.g., higher headquarters; adjacent units); this CCF includes the tasks associated with managing the processes and activities necessary to collect battlefield information which may eventually be used to provide intelligence relative to the enemy, terrain and weather. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Information collected as a result of R & S plan.
 - b. Continuous information collection and acquisition from all sources.
 3. **CCF (3) Process Information** — The conversion of information into intelligence through collation, evaluation, analysis, integration and interpretation in a continual process. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Evaluation of threat information.
 - b. Evaluation of physical environment information.
 - c. Integration of intelligence information.
 - d. Development of enemy intentions.
 - e. Development of targeting information.
 - f. Preparation of intelligence reports.
 - g. Update of situational template.
 - h. Provision of battlefield area reports.
 4. **CCF (4) Disseminate Intelligence** — Transmission of information by any means (verbal, written, electronic etc.), from one person or place to another to provide timely dissemination of critical intelligence to all appropriate members of the combined arms team. This CCF addresses:
 - a. The sending of processed intelligence in a timely manner to those on the combined arms team who can by its receipt, take appropriate actions to

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accomplish the mission. This includes intelligence on the enemy, terrain and weather.

- b. The sending of raw intelligence directly from those responsible for reconnaissance and surveillance to the commander should that raw intelligence be time sensitive (and not be subject to receipt and processing by intelligence analysts).
- c. Dissemination of battlefield reports.

II. **Maneuver BOS** — The employment of direct fire weapons, platforms and systems through movement and fire and maneuver to achieve a position of advantage in respect to enemy ground forces, in order to accomplish the mission. The direct fire weapons are: tank guns; BFV 25mm; anti-tank guns and rockets; attack helicopter guns and rockets; small arms; crew served weapons; directed energy weapons systems.

1. **CCF (5) Conduct Tactical Movement** — Position direct fire weapons systems relative to the enemy to secure or retain positional advantage making full use of terrain and formations. Tactical movement occurs when contact with the enemy is likely or imminent but direct fire engagement has not yet occurred. Units supporting maneuver units are included. This CCF addresses:

- a. Subordinate element OPORD preparation and dissemination.
- b. Preparation for movement.
- c. Movement, mounted and dismounted; on and off road.
- d. Closure of movement — tactical assembly area; tactical positions.
- e. Navigation.
- f. Force protection.
- g. Air movement.

2. **CCF (6) Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver** — Entering into ground combat with the enemy using direct fire and/or close combat in order to destroy the enemy or cause him to withdraw. This CCF relates only to those direct fire weapons systems associated with the Maneuver BOS. This CCF is initiated with the OPORD at the completion of the planning phase of the battle and includes all tasks associated with subordinate echelon planning, preparation and execution of the battle. This CCF addresses:

- a. Subordinate element OPORD preparation and dissemination.
- b. Preparation of engagement areas.
- c. Rehearsals of battle plans.
- d. Pre-combat prepare to fire checks.
- e. Target acquisition.
- f. Fire control and distribution.
- g. Fratricide.
- h. Conduct close combat.
- i. Integration of direct fire with maneuver.
- j. Control of terrain.
- k. Prestocked ammunition.
- l. Resupply during operations.
- m. Maintenance during operations.
- n. Consolidation and reorganization.

III. **Fire Support BOS** — The collective, coordinated, and synchronized use of target acquisition data, indirect fire weapons, armed aircraft (less attack helicopters) and other

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lethal and non-lethal means against ground targets in support of maneuver force operations and to achieve the commanders intent and scheme of maneuver. The Fire Support BOS addresses these weapons: mortars; field artillery; close air support; electronic measures; naval gunfire.

1. **CCF (7) Employ Mortars** — Employment of mortars by the maneuver unit to place fires on the enemy or terrain to support the commander's concept and intent. This CCF initiates with the receipt of an OPORD by the maneuver commander and address those tasks required during the preparation and execution phases of the battle. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Subordinate element OPORD preparation and dissemination.
 - b. Prepare to fire checks.
 - c. Pre-combat checks.
 - d. Development of order to fire.
 - e. Tactical movement.
 - f. FDC operations.
 - g. Target engagements with illumination, smoke, HE.
 - h. Sustainment operations.
 - i. Rehearsals.
2. **CCF (8) Employ Field Artillery** — The ways and means employed by the maneuver unit to cause indirect artillery fires to be placed on the enemy or terrain to support the commander's concept and intent. This CCF initiates upon receipt of an OPORD by the maneuver commander and includes tasks performed during the preparation and execution phases of the battle. The Fire Support Coordination tasks necessary to integrate the field artillery and the maneuver units are the primary focus. This CCF does not address those field artillery tasks associated directly with those actions taken by the batteries of the artillery battalion in the conduct of their support mission such as FDC operations, gun operations, etc. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Fire Support — Maneuver unit rehearsals.
 - b. FSE operations during the preparation and execution phase of the battle.
 - c. FSO and FIST operations in coordination with their maneuver commander.
 - d. Positioning and movement within the maneuver unit sector or zone.
 - e. Indirect fire missions in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.
 - f. Sustainment operations.
 - g. Indirect fire planning as battlefield METT-T change.
3. **CCF (9) Employ Close Air Support** — Planning for, requesting and employing armed aircraft (less attack helicopters) in coordination with other fire support (lethal and non-lethal) against ground targets in support of the maneuver force commander's concept and intent. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Air-ground attack requests.
 - b. Air space coordination and management.
 - c. Air Liaison Officer, Forward Air Controller; other Army Fire Support Coordination Officer; USN/USMC Bde Team Commander, SALT-O and FCT-O tasks that enable air to ground attacks.
4. **CCF (10) Conduct Electronic Collection and Jamming** — Actions taken to deny the enemy effective command, control and communications of his own tactical force in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent. This CCS includes jamming, deception, and collection.

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5. **CCF (11) Conduct Battlefield PsyOps** — Conduct psychological activities as an integral part of combat operations to bring psychological pressure to bear on enemy forces and civilians under enemy control in the battle area, to assist in the achievement of tactical objectives in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.
 6. **CCF (12) Employ Chemical Weapons** — Employ chemical agents or other means to degrade enemy capabilities in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.
 7. **CCF (13) Conduct Counter Target Acquisition Operations** — Suppress (e.g. using smoke or dazzling illumination) or degrade enemy direct observation, optics, radar, sensors, electronic DF equipment, and imaging systems in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.
 8. **CCF (14) Employ Naval Gunfire** — The means and ends to provide naval gunfire in support of the maneuver commander's tactical operation.
 9. **CCF (15) Coordinate, Synchronize and Integrate Fire Support** — Coordination of all fire support means in support of the maneuver commanders concept and intent. This CCF addresses the preparation and execution of tasks necessary to integrate the fire support detailed in the OPORD. The CCF integrates CCF 7-14 in support of maneuver commander's concept and intent.
- IV. **Air Defense BOS** — The means and measures organic or assigned to the maneuver commander which when employed successfully will nullify or reduce the effectiveness of attack by hostile aircraft or missiles after they are airborne.
1. **CCF (16) Take Active Air Defense Measures** — Application of firepower to destroy enemy air targets. This CCF addresses the coordinating tasks which enable the maneuver commander to successfully employ any attached or assigned air defense weapons system as well as the tasks necessary to employ all organic weapons systems against enemy air targets. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Employment of Air Defense Artillery guns and missiles.
 - b. Employment of maneuver unit weapons systems such as small arms, automatic weapons, BFV 25 mm and TOW missiles, tank main gun against enemy air.
 - c. Airspace management.
 - d. Early warning.
 - e. Sustainment.
 2. **CCF (17) Take Passive Air Defense Measures** — The protection of the maneuver force from enemy air by means other than weapons. This CCF will focus on the preparation and execution phases of the battle. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Early warning.
 - b. Dispersion.
 - c. Cover and concealment.
 - d. Air watch.
 - e. Deception.

- V. **Command and Control BOS** — The way and means a maneuver commander exercises authority and direction over organic and assigned combat power in the accomplishment of the mission.
1. **CCF (18) Plan for Combat Operations** — The integration of all members of the combined arms team in the coordinated development of the maneuver unit Operations Order which will guide the activities of the combined arms team in conducting combat operations to accomplish assigned missions. The product/outcome of this CCF is a briefed, understood OPORD. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Receipt and analysis of higher HQ OPORD.
 - b. Issuance of Warning Order.
 - c. Restated mission statement.
 - d. Commander's estimate process/troop leading procedures.
 - e. Commander's guidance.
 - f. Mission analysis (includes course of action development).
 - g. Decision brief to commander.
 - h. Development of a synchronized OPORD.
 - i. Reproduction and distribution of OPORD to all participants.
 - j. Briefing of OPORD; understanding of order by participants.
 - k. FRAGO planning and issue.
 2. **CCF (19) Direct and Lead Unit during Preparation for the Battle** — The ways and means to prepare combined arms task force for the battle so that the combined arms task force is ready to support the maneuver commander's concept and intent. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Commander's activities.
 - b. Communicating information.
 - c. Briefbacks and backbriefs.
 - d. Rehearsals.
 - e. Management of the means of communicating information.
 - f. Maintaining and updating information and force status.
 - g. Managing information distribution.
 - h. Decisions to act or change ongoing actions.
 - i. Confirming IPB through the reconnaissance effort.
 - j. Determining actions to implement decisions.
 - k. Providing command presence.
 - l. Maintaining unit discipline.
 - m. Synchronizing tactical operations (e.g., execution matrix DST).
 - n. TOC operations (e.g., staff integration and battle tracking).
 - o. Continuity of command.
 - p. Second in command (2IC responsibilities).
 - q. Continuous and sustained operations.
 - r. Communications (e.g., planning, installation and operation of system, management, site selection).
 3. **CCF (20) Direct and Lead Units in Execution of Battle** — The ways and means to command and control in the combined arms task force execution of the battle plan (engaging the enemy in battle) to accomplish the maneuver commander's concept and intent. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Directing the conduct of the battle.
 - b. Issue orders.
 - c. Command presence.

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- d. Information distribution.
- e. Decide on need for action or change.
- f. Maintaining unit discipline.
- g. Synchronizing tactical operations.
- h. TOC operations (includes CP displacement, security, survivability).
- i. Continuity of command (e.g., C2 redundancy).
- j. Second in command (2IC) responsibilities.
- k. Continuous and sustained operations.
- l. Consolidation and reorganization.

VI. **Mobility and Survivability BOS** — The ways and means of the force that permit freedom of movement, relative to the enemy, while retaining the task force ability to fulfill its primary mission as well as the measures the force takes to remain viable and functional by protection from the effects of enemy weapons systems and natural occurrences.

- 1. **CCF (21) Overcome Obstacles** — Enabling the maneuver force to maintain its mobility by removing or clearing/reducing natural and man-made obstacles. This CCF will initiate after receipt of the OPORD and address subordinate echelon planning as well as task force preparation and execution tasks necessary to achieve the maneuver commander's concept and intent. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Breach obstacle. Clearing a path or lane for personnel and equipment through a battlefield obstacle.
 - b. Cross gaps. Passing through or over any battlefield terrain feature, wet or dry, that is too wide to be overcome by organic/self bridging.
- 2. **CCF (22) Enhance movement** — Provision of adequate mobility for the maneuver unit in its area of operations. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Construction and repair of combat roads and trails.
 - b. Construction or repair of forward airfields.
 - c. Facilitating movement on routes. (This includes control of road traffic and control of refugees and stragglers.)
 - d. Tracking status of routes.
 - e. Host nation support.
- 3. **CCF (23) Provide Countermobility** — Delaying, channeling, or stopping offensive movement by the enemy consistent with the commander's concept and intent by enhancing the effectiveness of friendly direct and indirect weapons systems. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Emplacement of mines and complex obstacles.
 - b. Digging tank ditches.
 - c. Creation of road craters with explosives.
 - d. Terrain enhancement.
- 4. **CCF (24) Enhance Physical Protection** — Providing protection of friendly forces on the battlefield by enhancing the physical protection of personnel, equipment and weapons systems, and supplies. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Construction of fighting positions.
 - b. Preparation of protective positions.
 - c. Employment of protective equipment.

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5. **CCF (25) Provide Operations Security** — Denying information to the enemy about friendly capabilities and intentions by identifying, controlling, and protecting indicators associated with planning and conducting military operations. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Analysis to determine key assets and threats to them.
 - b. Cover and concealment.
 - c. Camouflage.
 - d. Noise and light discipline.
 - e. Counter reconnaissance.
 - f. Smoke/obscurants.
 - g. Physical security measures.
 - h. Signal security.
 - i. Electronic security.
6. **CCF (26) Conduct Deception Operations** — Taking actions to mask the real objectives of tactical operations in order to delay effective enemy reaction. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Physical deception.
 - b. Electronic deception.
7. **CCF (27) Provide Decontamination** — Making any person, object or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless or removing chemical or biological agents, or by removing radioactive material. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Decontamination of individual soldiers and equipment.
 - b. Decontamination of weapon systems and supplies.
 - c. Hasty and deliberate decontamination.

VII. **Combat Service Support BOS** — The support, assistance and service provided to sustain forces, primarily in the area of logistics, personnel services and health services.

1. **CCF (28) Provide Transport Services** — Providing or coordinating for transportation which will assure sustainment support operations in support of the maneuver commander. Upon receipt of an OPORD, this CCF addresses preparation and execution tasks necessary to achieve transportation support of the maneuver force. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Movement of cargo, equipment and personnel by surface or air.
 - b. Loading, transloading and unloading material and supplies.
2. **CCF (29) Conduct Supply Operations** — Providing the items necessary to equip, maintain and operate the force during the preparation and execution phases of the battle. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Requesting, receiving, procuring, storing, protecting, relocating and issuing supplies to the specific elements of the force.
 - b. Providing munitions to weapons systems.
 - c. Providing fuel and petroleum products to equipment and weapons systems.
 - d. Reporting status.
3. **CCF (30) Provide Personnel Services** — Management and execution of all personnel-related matters to sustain the force. This CCF addresses:

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- a. Personnel Administrative Services.
 - 1) Replacement, casualty reporting.
 - 2) Awards and decorations.
 - 3) Postal Operations.
 - 4) Promotions, reductions.
 - b. Financial services.
 - c. Unit Ministry team.
 - d. Legal.
 - e. Public Affairs.
 - f. Reporting personnel status.
 - g. Preservation of the force through safety.
 - h. Management of stress.
4. **CCF (31) Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment** — Preservation and repair of weapons systems and equipment. This CCF includes the provision of repair parts and end items to all members of the combined arms team before, during and after the battle. Included also is doctrinal echeloning of maintenance (organization, DS, GS). This CCF addresses:
- a. Preventative Maintenance.
 - b. Recovery.
 - c. Diagnosis, substitution, exchange, repair and return of equipment and weapons systems to the combined arms force.
 - d. Reporting status.
5. **CCF (32) Provide Health Services** — Performance, provision or arrangement for health services regardless of location, to promote, improve, conserve or restore the mental or physical well-being of individuals or groups. This CCF addresses
- a. Preventive medicine.
 - b. Field sanitation.
6. **CCF (33) Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties** — Application of medical procedures on battlefield casualties beginning with "buddy aid" through trained medical personnel. The CCF includes movement of casualties from the forward edge of the battlefield back to division-level medical facilities. This CCF addresses:
- a. Triage of battlefield casualties.
 - b. Treatment and movement of casualties to rear (medevac).
 - 1) Identification of levels of care and locations.
 - 2) Synchronization and coordination of movement of medical facilities to ensure continuity of care.
 - 3) Establishment and maintenance of communications with redundant means.
 - 4) Rehearsals.
 - 5) Resupply.
 - c. Evacuation:
 - 1) Ground ambulance.
 - 2) Aero medevac.
 - 3) Non-standard evacuation.
 - d. Handling and processing the remains of soldiers who have died of wounds.
 - e. Reporting status.

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7. **CCF (34) Conduct Enemy Prisoners of War (EPW) Operations** — The collection, processing, evacuation and safeguarding of enemy prisoners of war. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Collecting and evacuating EPW.
 - b. Searching, segregating, safeguarding, silencing, and rapid rearward movement of EPW.
8. **CCF (35) Conduct Law and Order Operations** — Enforcement of laws and regulations and maintenance of units and personnel discipline.
9. **CCF (36) Conduct Civil Affairs Operations** — Conduct of those phases of the activities of a tactical commander which embrace the relationship between the military forces and civil authorities, and the citizens in a friendly or occupied country or area when U.S. military forces are present.
10. **CCF (37) Provide Sustainment Engineering** — The repair and construction of facilities and lines of communication. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Rear area restoration.
 - b. Construction and maintenance of lines of communication (roads, railroads, ports, airfields).
 - c. Construction support:
 - 1) Marshaling, distribution and storage facilities.
 - 2) Pipelines.
 - 3) Fixed facilities.
 - 4) Drill wells.
 - 5) Dismantlement of fortifications.
11. **CCF (38) Evacuate Non-combatants from Area of Operations** — The use of available military and host-nation resources for the evacuation of US forces, dependents, US government civilian employees, and private citizens (US and other). This CCF addresses:
 - a. Medical support.
 - b. Transportation.
 - c. Security.
 - d. Preparation of temporary shelters.
 - e. Operation of clothing exchange facilities.
 - f. Operation of bathing facilities.
 - g. Graves registration.
 - h. Laundry.
 - i. Feeding.
12. **CCF (39) Provide Field Services** — Performance of service logistics functions by and for Army elements in the field. This CCF addresses:
 - a. Clothing exchange.
 - b. Bathing facilities.
 - c. Graves registration.
 - d. Laundry and clothes renovation.
 - e. Bakeries.
 - f. Feeding (rations supply, kitchens).
 - g. Salvage.

**CCF 5
CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT
OUTCOME AND PURPOSE**

OUTCOME

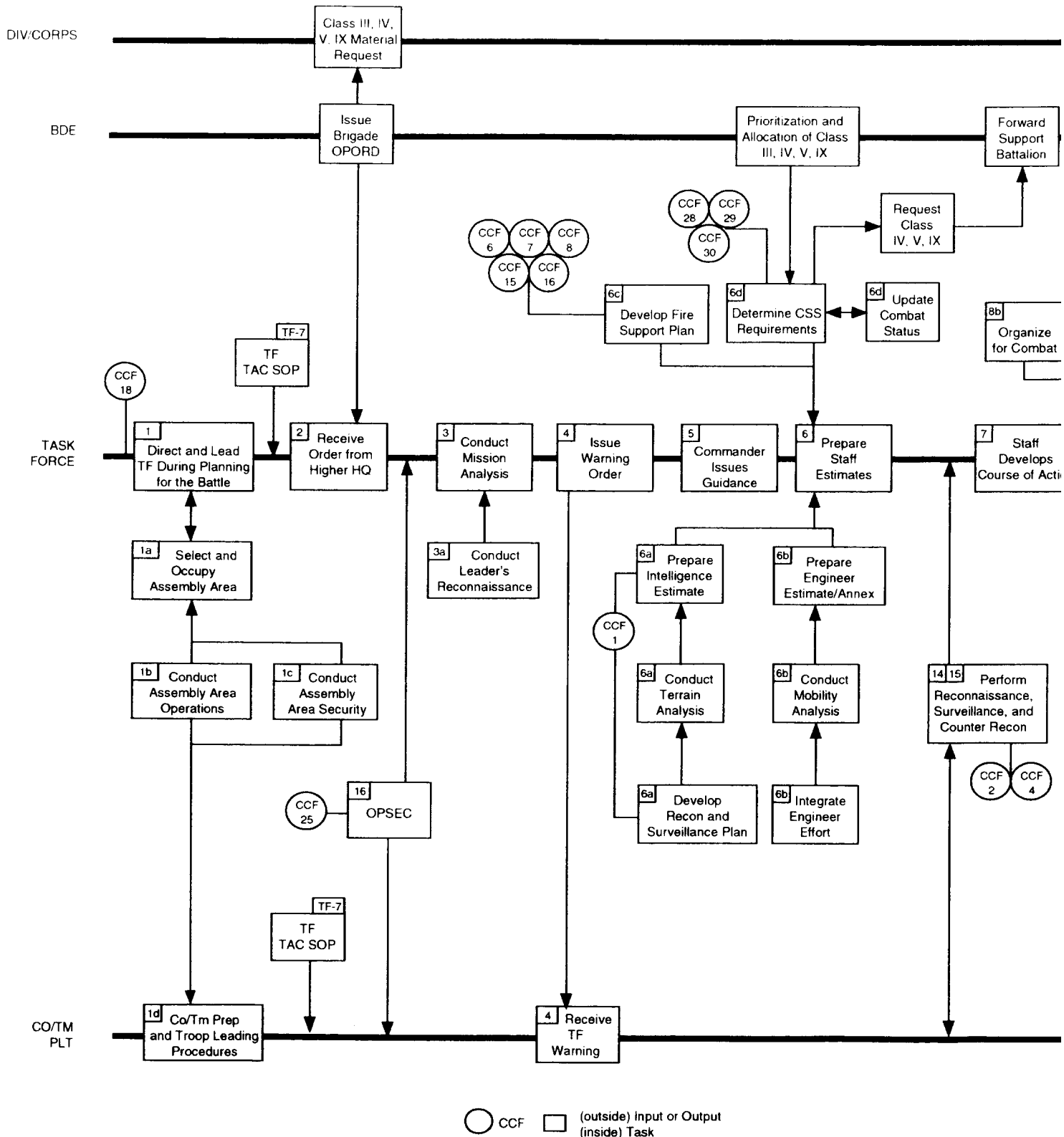
1. Task force movement starts on time, in designated formations, and is completed in accordance with the OPORD.
2. Mutual support is maintained, and the task force is in position to disorganize and disorient enemy forces with indirect fire support assets while friendly force integrity and capabilities are retained, or to otherwise meet the TF commander's intent.
3. Task Force is not surprised by enemy contact.
4. Subordinate elements complete planning, develop and disseminate OPORD, prepare for combat, and execute movement in accordance with the OPORD.

PURPOSE

The positioning of direct fire weapons systems relative to the enemy to secure or retain positional advantage, making use of terrain and formations, consistent with OPSEC and maintaining security, to concentrate forces at the critical point and time.

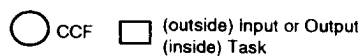
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TASK FLOW BY TASK FORCE BATTALION PLAN



PREPAR

BDE

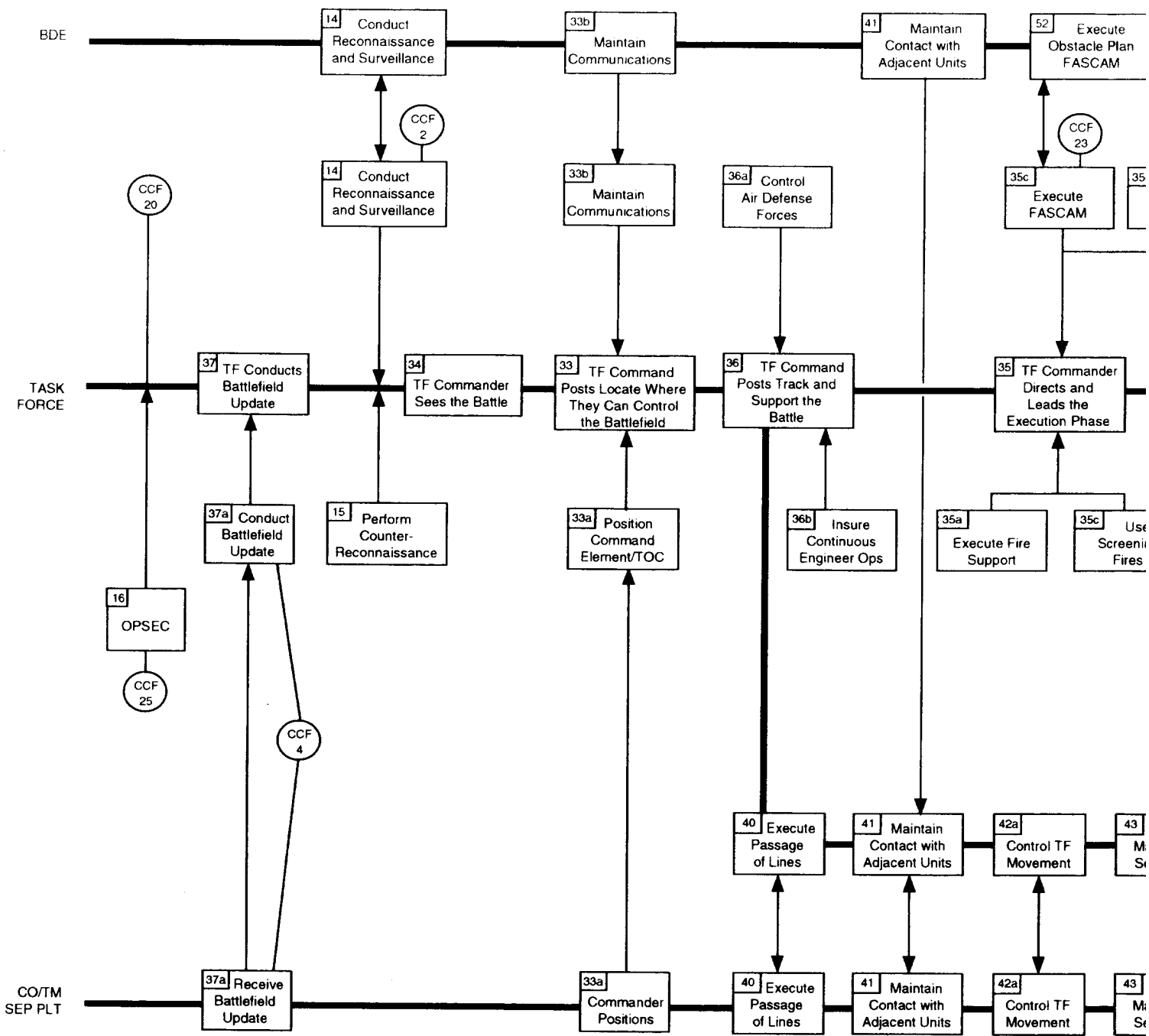


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TASK FLOW BY TASK

E)

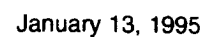
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○ CCF □ (outside) Input or Output (inside) Task

CCF 5 – Conduct Tactical Movement

2



CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

OTHER CCF WHICH INTERACT WITH CCF 5

CCF #	TITLE	LOGIC
CCF 1	Conduct Intelligence Planning	The intelligence plan develops the knowledge of weather, enemy and terrain necessary for selection of movement routes and techniques.
CCF 2	Collect Information	Company/Teams and other subordinate elements are required to conduct the reconnaissance necessary to confirm or deny intelligence estimates. All subordinate elements are required to report combat information.
CCF 4	Disseminate Intelligence	Commanders require constantly updated knowledge of enemy situation in order to plan and execute tactical movement.
CCF 6	Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver	One of the purposes for tactical movement is to arrive at optimum location for engaging enemy with direct fire.
CCF 7	Employ Mortars	Mortar fires must be planned along routes of movement in anticipation of unexpected contact with the enemy and/or to fire obscuration as required.
CCF 8	Employ Field Artillery	Artillery fires must be planned along routes of movement to allow protective or screening fires if contact is made with the enemy.
CCF 15	Coordinate, Synchronize and Integrate Fire Support	All fire support means used in support of the commander's concept must be integrated with movement.
CCF 16/17	Take Active/Passive Air Defense Measures	Air defense measures must be planned and executed to provide critical force protection during movement.
CCF 18	Plan for Combat Operations	Task force OPORD, which is output from CCF 18, is critical input to the overall combat planning, and movement planning, of all subordinate elements.
CCF 19	Direct and Lead During Preparation for the Battle	Leadership and supervision are required to insure the preparation and coordination for movement, necessary to prepare for position on the battlefield and mission execution, is completed.

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

CCF #	TITLE	LOGIC
CCF 20	Direct and Lead Units in Execution of Battle	Movement to tactical positions is an initial activity of execution phase and is necessary to place elements in positions of advantage from which to engage the enemy with direct fire.
CCF 21	Overcome Obstacles	Mobility operations must be planned to insure chosen routes are cleared and trafficable.
CCF 23	Provide Countermobility	Deny enemy choice of terrain for maneuver and to provide security for movement.
CCF 24	Enhance Physical Protection	Use of protective equipment and/or terrain to protect the force during movement.
CCF 25	Provide Operations Security	Keep movement/preparations hidden as appropriate.
CCF 27	Provide Decontamination	Planned movement routes need to avoid proposed decontamination sites. Decontamination may be necessary if certain routes are to be used.
CCF 28	Provide Transportation Services	Transport services are required for movement of personnel, equipment, material, and supplies.
CCF 29	Conduct Supply Operations	Adequate supplies of Class III are on hand to support movement and subsequent operations.
CCF 30	Provide Personnel Services	Strength accounting, casualty reporting, and replacement operations are necessary to maintain the force and to provide information for task organization and subordinate unit mission assignments.
CCF 31	Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment	Organizational maintenance is necessary prior to, during and following movement. Recovery operations require movement along planned routes and are critical to maintaining, in operational status, the necessary number of systems to complete movement.
CCF 33	Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties	Impacts on availability of personnel and equipment for movement. Provides medical and maintenance support during and after move.

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

CCF 5 KEY PARTICIPANTS BY TASK

<u>TASKS</u>	<u>KEY PARTICIPANTS</u>
PLANNING	
1. Direct and Lead Task Force During Planning for the Battle	
a. Select and occupy assembly area	TF Cdr, S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Subordinate Unit Cdrs
b. Conduct assembly area operations and preparation for combat	TF Cdr, S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Subordinate Unit Cdrs
c. Conduct assembly area security	TF Cdr, S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Subordinate Unit Cdrs
d. Company/Team preparation and troop leading procedures	Co/Tm Cdrs, Subordinate Unit Cdrs, Plt Ldrs/PSGs, XOs, 1SGs
2. Receive Order From Higher Headquarters	TF XO, S3 Rep., S2 Rep.
3. Conduct Mission Analysis	
a. Conduct leader's reconnaissance	All combined arms team leaders
4. Issue the Warning Order	Bde Cdr/S3, TF Cdr/S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs
5. Commander Issues Guidance	TF Cdr, Staff
6. Prepare Staff Estimates	
a. Conduct terrain analysis	Bde S2, TF S2, Engr, Chem Off
Prepare intelligence estimate	Bde S2, TF S2
Develop reconnaissance and surveillance plan	TF Cdr, S2/S3, Engr, Chem Off
b. Integrate engineer effort	S2, S3, S4, Engr, FSO
Conduct mobility analysis	TF S2, S3, Engr, Chem Off
Prepare engineer estimate/annex	TF S3, Engr
c. Develop fire support plan	TF Cdr, S3, FSO, Bde FSO, Co/Tm Cdrs, FISTs
d. Determine CSS requirements	TF XO/S1/S4, Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1SG, Engr, Chem Off, Sep Plts, Attached units

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

<u>TASKS</u>	<u>KEY PARTICIPANTS</u>
Update combat status	Co/Tm Cdrs, Subordinate Unit Cdrs, Plt Ldrs/PSGs, XO, 1SGs
7. Staff Develops Course of Action	TF XO, Staff
8. Staff/CDR Analyze Course of Action	TF CDR, XO, Staff
a. Plan scheme of maneuver	TF Cdr, S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, FSO
b. Organize for combat	TF Cdr, S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Supporting unit Cdrs
c. Establish engineer priority of effort	TF Cdr, S3, S2, Engr
d. Plan passage of lines	TF Cdr, S3, FSO, Co/Tm Cdrs, Supporting unit Cdrs
e. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques	TF Cdr, S3, FSO, Co/Tm Cdrs, Supporting unit Cdrs
f. Plan movement security	TF Cdr, S3, FSO, Co/Tm Cdrs, Supporting unit Cdrs
g. Plan actions on contact	TF Cdr, S3, FSO, Co/Tm Cdrs, Supporting unit Cdrs
h. Plan mobility operations	TF Cdr, S3, Engr, FSO, Co/Tm & Supporting unit Cdrs
i. Plan for NBC operations	TF S3, Chem Off
9. Staff Compares Courses of Action	TF CDR, XO, Staff
10. Commander Announces Decision	TF CDR, XO, Staff
11. Staff Prepares OPORD/FRAGO	TF XO, S3, S2, S1/4, FSO, Engr, ADAO, Chem Off
12. Issue the OPORD/FRAGO	TF Cdr/Staff, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs
13. Refine the Plan	TF XO, S3, S2, S1/4, FSO, ADAO, Engr
14. Perform reconnaissance and	TF S2/S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sct Plt, GSR, Adj units surveillance
15. Perform counter reconnaissance	TF S2/S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sct Plt, GSR, Adj units actions
16. Maintain operations security	All combined arms team

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

<u>TASKS</u>	<u>KEY PARTICIPANTS</u>
PREPARATION	
17. Command Group Conducts and Receives Briefings	
a. Conduct briefbacks	TF Cdr/S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs
18. Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct Execution of Force Protection Operations and Activities	TF Cdr, XO, TF Staff, Subordinate Unit Commander
19. Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct TF Mission Preparation	TF Cdr, XO, TF Staff, Subordinate Unit Commander
20. Commander, Commander's Representatives, and Staff Conduct Inspections and Visits	
a. Conduct pre-combat checks	Co/Tm Cdrs/XOs/1SGs, Plt Ldrs/PSGs, Sec Ldrs
21. Task Force Conducts Rehearsals	
a. Conduct rehearsals	TF Cdr/Staff, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs, Attached units
b. Company/Team conduct rehearsals	Co/Tm Cdrs, Plt Ldrs, Attached units, XOs, 1SGs, PSGs, Sqd Ldrs
22. Task Force Plan Modified and Refined	
a. Verify IPB product	TF S3/S2, Sct Plt, GSR, Co/Tm Cdrs
b. Disseminate intelligence and combat information	TF Cdr, S3, S2, TOC, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plts, Attached units
23. Command Post (TAC, TOC, CTCP) Operations	TF Commander, XO, TF Staff
24. Liaison and Coordination with Higher, Adjacent, Supported, and Supporting Elements	
a. Coordinate passage of lines	TF Cdr/Staff, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs, Attached units

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

<u>TASKS</u>	<u>KEY PARTICIPANTS</u>
b. Establish contact and coordinate plans with adjacent units	TF Cdr, S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs, Attached units
c. Company/Team coordination	Co/Tm Cdrs, Plt Ldrs, Attached units
25. Command Group/Command Posts Position to Control the Battle	TF Commander, XO, TF Staff
26. Company/Teams prepare for combat	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts, Subordinate Element Cdrs, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs
a. Receive and analyze the mission	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts
b. Issue warning order	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs
c. Make a tentative plan	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts
d. Initiate movement to task organize and position forces	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs
e. Conduct reconnaissance	Co/Tm Cdrs, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs, Sqd Ldrs
f. Complete plan and issue OPORD	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts
g. Identify CSS requirements, plan and conduct sustainment operations	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs
h. Conduct rehearsals	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs
i. Supervise preparation and conduct coordination	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts
27. Company/Team plans for tactical movement	
a. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques	Co/Tm Cdrs, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs, Sqd Ldrs
b. Plan movement security	Co/Tm Cdrs, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs, Sqd Ldrs
c. Plan actions on contact	Co/Tm Cdrs, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs, Sqd Ldrs
d. Plan mobility operations	Co/Tm Cdrs, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs, Sqd Ldrs

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

<u>TASKS</u>	<u>KEY PARTICIPANTS</u>
28. Position Forces	
a. Maneuver forces	TF Cdr, S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs
b. Air defense elements	TF Cdr, S3, ADA Plt Ldr, Co/Tm Cdrs
c. Engineer elements	TF Cdr, S3, Engr, Co/Tm Cdrs
d. Company/Team position supporting forces	Co/Tm Cdrs/XO/1Sgts, Plt Ldrs/Sgts, Section Ldrs, Subordinate Element Cdrs
29. Emplace obstacles	S3, Engr, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs
30. Perform combat service support operations	TF XO, S1, S4, Spt Plt Ldr, Co/Tm Cdrs/XOs/1SGs, BMO
31. Prepare troops for combat	All combined arms team
32. Prepare for NBC operations	S2, S3, Chem Off, Co/Tm Cdrs
 EXECUTION	
33. TF Command Posts Locate Where They Can Control the Battle	
a. Position command element/TOC	TF Cdr, S3, S2, FSO, Engr, ALO, Co/Tm Cdrs, Alt CPs
b. Maintain communications	All Combined arms team
c. Company/Team commander positions	Co/Tm Cdr, Plt Ldrs, XO
34. TF Commander Sees the Battlefield	TF Commander, XO, TF Staff, Subordinate Leaders
35. TF Commander Directs and Leads the Execution Phase	
a. Execute fire support	TF Cdr, S3, FSO, ALO, Co/Tm Cdrs, Mort Plt, FISTs
b. React to enemy air attack	TOC, ADA Plt Ldr, Co/Tm Cdrs, Attached unit Cdrs, Plt Ldrs
c. Execute obstacle plan	S3, S2, ENGR, Co/Tm Cdr
d. Use screening fires	TF Cdr, S3, FSO, ALO, Co/Tm Cdrs, Mort Plt, FISTs

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

<u>TASKS</u>	<u>KEY PARTICIPANTS</u>
e. Integrate fire support with scheme of maneuver	TF Cdr, S3, FSO, ALO, Co/Tm Cdrs, Mort Plt, FISTs
36. TF Command Posts Track and Support the Battle	
a. Control air defense forces	TOC, ADA Plt Ldr, Co/Tm Cdrs, Attached unit Cdrs, Plt Ldrs
b. Insure continuous engineer operations	TF Cdr, S3, Engr, Co/Tm Cdrs
37. TF Conducts Battlefield Update (METT-T based)	
a. Conduct battlefield update	TF Cdr, S2, S3, TOC, Co/Tm Cdrs, Attached unit Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs
38. TF Conducts the Decision Making Process (Accelerated)	
39. TF Consolidates and Reorganizes	
a. Consolidate and reorganize	Bde S4, FSB Cdr/S3, TF S3, S4, S1, Spt Plt Ldr, Co/Tm Cdrs, Attached units
b. Conduct emergency resupply	TF S4, Spt Plt Ldr, Co/Tm Cdrs/XOs/1SGs
c. Control and conduct evacuation	TF S4, BMO, Med Plt Ldr, Co/Tm Cdrs
d. Comply with commander's intent	All combined arms team
40. Execute passage of lines	TF Cdr, S3, S2, CESO, FSO, Engr, Co/Tm Cdrs, Subordinate Unit Cdrs
41. Maintain contact with adjacent units	TF Cdr, S3, S2, CESO, FSO, Engr, Co/Tm Cdrs
42. Control task force movement	
a. Task Force	TF Cdr, S3, TOC
b. Company/Team	Co/Tm Cdr, Plt Ldrs
c. Platoon	Plt Ldrs, Sqd Ldrs
43. Maintain security	S3, S2, TOC, Co/Tm Cdrs, Attached unit Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs, Plt Ldrs
44. Move tactically	

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

TASKS	KEY PARTICIPANTS
a. Task Force	TF Cdr, S3, TOC, Co/Tm Cdrs, Attached unit Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs
b. Company/Team	Co/Tm Cdr, Plt Ldrs
c. Platoon	Plt Ldrs, Sqd Ldrs
45. Conduct obstacle/gap passage operations	
a. Task Force	TF Cdr, S3, Engr, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs
b. Company/Team	Co/Tm Cdr, Plt Ldrs, Engr
46. Take action at halts	TF Cdr, S3, Co/Tm Cdrs, Engrs, Attached unit Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs, Plt Ldrs, Veh Cdrs
47. Perform NBC operations	TOC, Cmd Gp, Chem Off, Co/Tms, Sep Plts, Attached units
48. Operate in NBC contaminated areas	
a. Task Force	TF Cdr, S3, TOC, Chem Off, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sep Plt Ldrs, Supporting Unit Cdrs
b. Company/Team and Platoon	Co/Tm Cdr, Plt Ldrs, PSGs, Sqd Ldrs
49. Mark and report obstacles	
a. Mark a minefield	TF S3, Engr, Engr unit, Co/Tms
b. Report obstacles	TF S3, Engr, Engr unit, Co/Tm Cdrs, Sct Plt

**KEY INPUTS/OUTPUTS TO CCF 5
(W/CRITICAL INFORMATION)**

KEY INPUTS

TF-1

TASK FORCE OPORD

- a. Commander's intent.
- b. Designation of routes, axis, areas, sectors or battle positions; priorities of movement.
- c. Designation of main effort and scheme of maneuver.
- d. Task organization and effective time.
- e. Designation of formations, order of march, movement techniques and control measures.
- f. Event and decision support templates.
- g. Requirements and control measures for passage of lines; battle hand off time/location.
- h. Positioning of engineers, air defense, mortars and scouts within formations and areas/positions.
- i. TAC, TOC, Alt TOC locations.
- j. OPSEC, deception, radio listing silence requirements.
- k. Rules of engagement and acceptable level of risk.
- l. Reporting requirements.
- m. Critical or mandated times (e.g. in AA NLT ___, LD at ___, etc.).

TF-2

TASK FORCE INTELLIGENCE ANNEX

- a. Terrain analysis.
- b. Weather analysis.
- c. Enemy analysis and integration.
- d. Reconnaissance and surveillance plans and assets available.
- e. Collection plan and specific taskings.
- f. Priority intelligence requirements (PIRs).
- g. Named and targeted areas of interest (NAIs and TAIs).
- h. Situation, event, and decision support templates.

TF-3

TASK FORCE ENGINEER ANNEX

- a. Mobility, countermobility, and survivability analysis.
- b. Plan for mobility operations.
- c. Execution matrix for directed obstacles.
- d. Brigade directed obstacles.
- e. FASCAM requirements, employment authority and considerations.

TF-4

TASK FORCE LOGISTICS ANNEX/CSS PLAN

- a. Supply, maintenance and evacuation plans and priorities.
- b. Class III, IV, V, and IX allocated and requested.
- c. Location and arrangement of combat and field trains; UMCP.
- d. Evacuation plan for personnel and equipment.
- e. Refuel, resupply, maintenance, and recovery support for movement.
- f. Emergency resupply.

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

TF-5 TASK FORCE FIRE SUPPORT ANNEX

- a. Availability, priority of fires and planned targets for movement.
- b. FASCAM targets.
- c. Fire plan/matrix and planned displacements.
- d. Availability and allocation of smoke fires.

TF-6 TASK FORCE NBC ANNEX

- a. Identification of tentative decontamination sites.
- b. Location of known or suspected contaminated areas.

TF-7 TASK FORCE TACTICAL SOP

- a. Passage of lines coordination required.
- b. Formations.
- c. Actions on contact and at danger areas.
- d. Immediate action drills and procedures.
- e. Techniques of movement and requirements for mutual support.
- f. Movement control techniques, hand and arm signals, etc.
- g. OPSEC requirements and procedures (physical, communications, camouflage, etc.)
- h. Passive and active air defense measures.
- i. Preparation for, response to and reporting of NBC operations/activities.
- j. Load plans, basic loads, pre-combat check requirements and checklists.

KEY OUTPUTS

C-1 MANEUVER COMPANY/TEAM OPORD

- a. Commander's intent.
- b. Routes, axis, areas, sectors or battle positions designated.
- c. Main effort identified and scheme of maneuver explained.
- d. Task organization and specific missions.
- e. Formations, order of march, and security responsibilities designated.
- f. Supply, maintenance and evacuation plans, priorities, and responsibilities.
- g. Requirements for passage of lines.
- h. Link up and positioning of engineers, air defense and mortars within company.
- i. Class III, IV, V, and IX allocated and requested.
- j. Location of aid stations and collection points.

TASK LIST SUMMARY FOR CCF 5 CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT

See Task Analysis of interacting CCFs for detailed analysis of related planning, preparation and execution tasks. See CCF 18, 19 and 20 for analysis of planning, preparation and execution process and all command and control planning, preparation and execution tasks. CCF 18, Planning, tasks are identified as tasks 1-13 in this list. CCF 19, Preparation, tasks are identified as tasks 17-25 in this list. CCF 20, Execution, tasks are identified as tasks 33-39 in this list. Additional and subordinate tasks identified are those tasks considered by the analyst to be critical to successfully conduct tactical movement. Input and output/products of the process critical for CCF 5 are listed at pages 22 through 23. References are shown in parenthesis (..) after the task title. Titles not taken directly from the MTP are marked with an asterisk (*). (See note on page 32)

PLANNING

1. **Direct and Lead Task Force During Planning for the Battle**
 - a. Select and occupy assembly area (FM 71-2, App. C; FM 71-123, Chap. 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3001-1,2,3,4)
 - b. Conduct assembly area operations and preparation for combat (FM 71-2, App. C; FM 71-123, Chap. 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3001-5,6)
 - c. Conduct assembly area security (FM 71-2, App. C; FM 71-123, Chap. 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3001-5,6)
 - d. Company/Team preparation and troop leading procedures (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101, 0701; FM 71-123, Chap 2; FM 71-1, Chap 2; FM 7-7J, Chap 2)
2. **Receive Order From Higher Headquarters** (FM 101-5; FM 71-123)
3. **Conduct Mission Analysis** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-2, 3904-3; FM 101-5, Chap 4; FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 71-123, Chap 1)
 - a. Conduct Leader's Reconnaissance (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-3; FM 71-2, Chap 2)
4. **Issue the Warning Order** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-1, 3902-2, 3904-2; FM 101-5, Chap 4; FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 71-123, Chap 1)
5. **Commander Issues Guidance** (FM 101-5, Chap 4)
6. **Prepare Staff Estimates** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/3; FM 101-5)
 - a. Intelligence

Conduct terrain analysis (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3906-1, 3909-1; FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 34-3 App E)

Prepare intelligence estimate (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3905-1, 3906-1; FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 34-3 Chap 4-6)

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

Develop reconnaissance and surveillance plan * (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-3, 3906-4; FM 71-2, Chap 2,3; FM 71-123, Chap 1,3)

b. Engineer

Integrate engineer effort (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902-3; FM 5-101, Chap 3)
Conduct mobility analysis (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902-5, 3906-5, 3909-1,2; FM 5-101 Chap 3)

Prepare engineer estimate/annex (MTP 5-145-31, Task 05-2-0002, 0003; FM 5-100, Chap 3; FM 5-101, Chap 3)

c. Fire Support

Develop fire support plan (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3907-1,2, 3908-4, 3911-1; FM 71-2, Chap 6; FM 71-123, Chap 7; FM 3-100, Chap 3)

d. Combat Service Support

Determine CSS requirements * (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3002-3,5,8, 3912-1, 3913-5; FM 71-2, Chap 7, App C)

Update combat status (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3912-1; FM 71-2, Chap. 7)

7. **Staff Develops Course of Action** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/4; FM 101-5, Chap 4; FM 71-123)

8. **Staff/CDR Analyze Course of Action** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/4; FM 101-5, Chap 4)

- a. Plan scheme of maneuver * (FM 71-2, Chap 3,4; FM 71-123, Chap 3,4,5,6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-7, 3902-8)
- b. Organize for combat * (FM 71-2, Chap 3; FM 5-100, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-9)
- c. Establish engineer priority of effort * (FM 71-2, Chap 4; FM 5-101, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3009-1)
- d. Plan passage of lines (FM 71-2, Chap. 5; FM 71-123, Chap. 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3003-1,2)
- e. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques * (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1)
- f. Plan movement security * (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1)
- g. Plan actions on contact * (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1; FM 71-1, Chap. 3, App. B)
- h. Plan mobility operations (FM 71-2, Chap.3; FM 5-101; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3005-1, 3027-2, 3903-3,4, 3909-4)

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

- i. Plan for NBC operations (FM 3-3, Chap 1; FM 3-4, Chap 2; FM 3-100, Chap 4,7,10,11; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902-7)
- 9. **Staff Compares Courses of Action** (FM 101-5, Chap 4)
- 10. **Commander Announces Decision** (FM 101-5, Chap 4)
- 11. **Staff Prepares OPORD/FRAGO** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/5; FM 101-5, Chap 4)
- 12. **Issue the OPORD/FRAGO** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/7; FM 101-5, Chap 4) (FM 71-2, App B; FM 71-123, Chap 1; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902-8, 3904-11)
- 13. **Refine the Plan** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/8; FM 101-5, Chap 4)
- 14. **Perform Reconnaissance and Surveillance** (FM 71-2, Chap 3; FM 34-2-1; FM 3-4, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3002-3, 3007-1, 3008-1, 3027-1, 3905-2, 3906-4,5, 3909-2)
- 15. **Perform counter Reconnaissance Actions** (FM 71-2, Chap 4; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3905-4, 3028-2,3, 3909-3)
- 16. **Maintain Operations Security** (FM 71-2, Chap. 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3028)
 - a. Task Force
 - b. Company/Team operations security

PREPARATION

- 17. **Command Group Conducts and Receives Briefings**
 - a. Conduct briefbacks * (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 71-123, Chap 2; FM 71-1, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-7, 3903-2; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101)
- 18. **Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct Execution of Force Protection Operations and Activities**
- 19. **Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct TF Mission Preparation**
- 20. **Commander, Commander's Representatives, and Staff Conduct Inspections and Visits**
 - a. Conduct pre-combat checks * (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-11; MTP 5-145-31, Task 05-2-0114; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1046-5; MTP 17-237-10, Task 17-3-0102)
- 21. **Task Force Conducts Rehearsals** (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 71-123, Chap 2; FM 90-13-1, App D; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-7, 3024-7)
 - a. Conduct rehearsals
 - b. Company/Teams conduct rehearsals (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2--1-1-11, FM 71-1, Chap 2)

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22. **Task Force Plan Modified and Refined**
 - a. Verify IPB product * (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 34-3 Chap 4;)
 - b. Disseminate intelligence and combat information * (FM 71-2, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3906-7, 3905-3)
23. **Command Post (TAC, TOC, CTCP) Operations**
24. **Liaison and Coordination with Higher, Adjacent, Supported, and Supporting Elements**
 - a. Coordinate passage of lines (FM 71-2, Chap. 5; AMTP 71-2, Task 3003-2,3)
 - b. Establish contact and coordinate plans with adjacent units * (AMTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901, 3902)
 - c. Company/Team coordination
25. **Command Group/Command Posts Position to Control the Battle**
26. **Company/Teams Prepare for Combat** (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101; FM 71-123)
 - a. Receive and analyze the mission (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-1,2; FM 71-1, Chap 2)
 - b. Issue warning order (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-3; FM 71-1, Chap 2)
 - c. Make a tentative plan (FM 71-123, Chap. 1; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-5,6)
 - d. Initiate movement to task organize and position forces (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-7, FM 71-1, Chap 2)
 - e. Conduct reconnaissance (FM 71-1, Chap. 2; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-8)
 - f. Complete plan and issue OPORD (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-9,10; FM 71-1, Chap 2)
 - g. Identify CSS requirements, plan and conduct sustainment operations (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-11,12, 0701; FM 71-1, Chap 2,7)
 - h. Conduct rehearsals (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-11; FM 71-123, Chap 2)
 - i. Supervise preparation and conduct coordination (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-11,12; FM 71-1, Chap 2)
27. **Company/Team plans for tactical movement** (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301; FM 71-1, Chap 3)
 - a. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301-1, 2)
 - b. Plan movement security (FM 71-1, Chap 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301-2; FM 7-7J, Chap 2; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1025)

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- c. Plan actions on contact (FM 71-1, Chap. 3, App. B; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301; FM 7-7J, Chap. 2, 3; FM 7-8, Chap. 4)
 - d. Plan mobility operations (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0501)
28. **Position Forces ***
- a. Maneuver forces * (FM 71-2, Chap 4; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3008-1, 3009-1)
 - b. Air defense elements * (FM 71-2, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1, 3005-1, 3911-4)
 - c. Engineer elements * (FM 71-2, Chap 6; FM 5-100, Chap 6,7; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1; MTP 5-145-31, Task 05-2-0114)
 - d. Company/team positions supporting forces (FM 71-1, Chap. 6)
29. **Emplace Obstacles *** (FM 71-2, Chap. 4; AMTP, Task 7-1-3909-7)
30. **Perform Combat Service Support Operations** (FM 71-2, Chap 7; FM 71-123, App A; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3912)
- a. Conduct resupply of Task Force elements (FM 71-2, Chap.7; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3912-3,6, 3008-2)
 - b. Conduct maintenance activities
 - c. Position and operate Task Force trains
 - d. Resupply during road march/movement
 - e. Prepare for emergency resupply * (FM 71-2, Chap. 7; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3912-3)
31. **Prepare troops for combat *** (FM 3-4, Chap 2; FM 22-9; FM 22-100, Chap 8,9; FM 26-2)
32. **Prepare for NBC Operations *** (FM 71-2, App E; FM 3-3, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3910-2,3,7)

EXECUTION

33. **TF Command Posts Locate Where They Can Control the Battle** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902)
- a. Position command element/TOC * (FM 71-2, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-11, 3903-1, 3904-1, 14)
 - b. Maintain communications (FM 71-2, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3401, 3902-1)
 - c. Company/Team commander positions (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301-3; FM 71-1, Chap 2)

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34. **TF Commander Sees the Battlefield** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/11; FM 71-100, Chap 1)
35. **TF Commander Directs and Leads the Execution Phase** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/12; FM 71-100, Chap 1)
 - a. Execute fire support (FM 3-100, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3027-2,5, 3907-3,4,5,6)
 - b. React to enemy air attack (FM 71-2, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3911-6)
 - c. Execute obstacle plan * (FASCAM) (FM 71-2, Chap. 6; FM 71-1, App. C; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3909-9; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-1021-10, 0502)
 - d. Use screening fires * (FM 71-2, Chap. 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-5, 3027-5)
 - e. Integrate fire support with scheme of maneuver * (FM 71-2, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3027-2,5, 3907-4, 3908-4,5,7)
36. **TF Command Posts Track and Support the Battle** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3903/3, 3904/14; FM 71-123, Chap 1)
 - a. Control air defense forces * (FM 71-2, Chap. 6; MTP 71-2, Task 3911-3,7)
 - b. Insure continuous engineer operations (FM 100-5, Chap 7; FM 71-123, Chap 4)
37. **TF Conducts Battlefield Update (METT-T based)** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902/3, 3906/1, 3913/5)
 - a. Conduct battlefield update * (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3906-7)
38. **TF Conducts the Decision Making Process (Accelerated)** (FM 71-123, Chap 1)
39. **TF Consolidates and Reorganizes** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3022, 3023)
 - a. Consolidate and reorganize (FM 71-2, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3022, 3023)
 - b. Conduct emergency resupply * (FM 71-2, Chap 7; FM 3-101, App B; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3913-13)
 - c. Control and conduct evacuation * (FM 71-2, Chap 7; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3033, 3912-5,6,8,9)
 - d. Comply with commander's intent * (FM 71-2, Chap 2)
40. **Execute Passage of Lines** (FM 71-2, Chap. 5; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3003-5)
41. **Maintain Contact With Adjacent Units *** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3903-7)
42. **Control Task Force Movement *** (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004, 3901-12, 3903-4)
 - a. Task Force

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- b. Company/team (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301-3)
- c. Platoon (FM 7-7J, Chap 2; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1025-10)
- 43. **Maintain Security** (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3002-6, 3004-3,4,5,6)
- 44. **Move Tactically** (FM 71-2, Chap 3; FM 5-100, Chap 10,11; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004)
 - a. Task Force
 - b. Company/team (FM 71-1, Chap 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301)
 - c. Platoon (FM 7-7J, Chap. 2; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1025, 1062-5,12)
- 45. **Conduct Obstacle/Gap Passage Operations *** (FM 71-2, Chap. 5; FM 5-101, Chap.2,4,6; FM 90-13-1, Chap. 2,3,4; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3005-4,5,6, 3027, 3909-5)
 - a. Task Force
 - b. Company/team (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0501)
- 46. **Take Action at Halts** (FM 5-100, Chap 6; FM 5-103, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-6)
- 47. **Perform NBC Operations** (FM 71-2, App E; FM 3-3, Chap 2; FM 3-100, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3910-4,5,6,8,9, 3029)
- 48. **Operate in NBC Contaminated Areas *** (FM 3-100, Chap 4,10,11; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3031; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0313, 0314)
 - a. Task Force
 - b. Company/Team and Platoon (MTP 71-1, Task 03-2-C013; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1021-14)
- 49. **Mark and report obstacles**
 - a. Mark a minefield (FM 5-101, Chap 4,5; FM 20-32, Chap 9; MTP 5-145-11, Task 05-4-0110; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3909-5)
 - b. Report obstacles (FM 5-101, Chap 4; FM 20-32, Chap 9; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3909-6)

Note: Task titles are either taken directly from an MTP task or subtask, or, are derived from portions of subtasks, implied tasks, or requirements in the MTPs, applicable FMs, or other related documents. Where there was no specific MTP task to use as the task title, the task title was usually taken from the primary reference FM. Titles not taken directly from the MTP are marked with an asterix (*).

**CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT
PLANNING TASK LIST**

See CCF 18 for a detailed analysis of the planning process and all planning tasks. Key input/output and products of the process critical for CCF 5 are listed at pages 24 through 25. Planning tasks 1 through 13 identified in this list are the CCF 18 tasks. The additional tasks and the subordinate tasks identified are those tasks considered by the analyst to be critical to successfully conduct tactical movement. Tasks are not necessarily listed in chronological order. Some tasks are performed concurrently and/or at different echelons in the task force. The chronological or sequential relationship of the tasks is shown in the charts at pages 12-14. Critical tasks that are performed at levels below task force are also listed as sub-paragraphs of the task force tasks and are sub-titled as "Company/team", "Platoon", or "Engineer company" tasks. Only company and platoon tasks considered critical to task force success are listed. References are shown in parenthesis (..) after the task title. Titles not taken directly from the MTP are marked with an asterisk (*). (See note on page 32)

1. Direct and Lead Task Force During Planning for the Battle

- a. Select and occupy assembly area (FM 71-2, App. C; FM 71-123, Chap. 2; AMTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3001-1,2,3,4; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0325).
 - 1) TF selects an assembly area, taking into consideration concealment, space for dispersion, entry and exit routes, drainage, level areas, defense, and security.
 - 2) TF occupying own tactical assembly area will typically assign sectors to subordinate company teams, essentially configuring the TF in a perimeter defense with companies oriented outward and the TF CP/TOC, trains and mortars in the center.
 - 3) TF develops and issues an OPORD for movement to and occupation of the assembly area that designates areas, includes quartering party organization and instructions, specifies order of march that allows occupation, designates priority of work, provides for all-round defense, and allows for occupation during periods of limited visibility.
 - 4) Quartering party secures the area and selects sites that support occupation and conduct of assembly area operations.
 - 5) Company/team sectors are assigned to place the best Co/Tm organization possible astride appropriate enemy avenues of approach (armor units on mounted avenues, etc.).
 - 6) Overriding consideration for selection of location for command and control facilities is ability to communicate with higher, lower, and adjacent units.
 - 7) Primary movement consideration for occupation and organization of assembly area is to facilitate future operations.
 - a) Units are positioned so they can depart enroute to their assigned tactical mission without countermarching or moving through another unit.

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- b) If units are poorly positioned due to lack of knowledge of future operations at the time of occupation, units should be assigned specific routes out of the assembly area which take them away from and around other units.
- 8) TF and subordinate elements occupy the assembly area without blocking the routes or compromising the location or operation. All elements are positioned under cover and/or camouflage nets are erected.
- b. Conduct assembly area operations and preparation for combat (FM 71-2, App. C; FM 71-123, Chap. 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3001-5,6).
 - 1) Task force and subordinate elements initiate planning and preparation for combat with the information available upon receipt of the warning order.
 - 2) Develop an initial time line, based on a reverse planning schedule, to distribute or allocate planning and preparation time.
 - 3) If sufficient mission information is available, initiate leader's reconnaissance.
 - 4) TF elements initiate resupply, maintenance, and personnel operations; unit is brought to full basic load, damaged equipment is repaired/replaced, replacements briefed and organized, and vehicles topped off with fuel.
 - 5) TF S4 monitors and reports status of subordinate elements as CSS estimate is developed.
 - 6) TF departs the assembly area as provided for in the OPORD; all equipment and supplies move at designated times; elements clear the assembly area as scheduled.
- c. Conduct assembly area security (FM 71-2, App. C; FM 71-123, Chap. 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3001-5,6).
 - 1) Security and concealment of the assembly area is maintained, radio listening silence or minimum radio transmission is maintained.
 - 2) Wire is established as the primary means of communication.
 - 3) Local security measures, LPs/OPs, and patrols are initiated and subordinate element security operations are coordinated at the TF to insure full coverage.
 - 4) Upon departure, no intelligence information is left behind and security is maintained.
- d. Company/Teams initiate preparation and troop leading procedures (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101, 0325, 0701; FM 71-123, Chap 2; FM 71-1, Chap 2; FM 7-7J, Chap 2).
 - 1) Company occupies assembly area, establishes security, covers/conceals vehicles, and initiates assembly area activities.
 - 2) Develop an initial time line, based on a reverse planning schedule, to distribute or allocate planning and preparation time.

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- 3) Issue warning orders to subordinates with as much information as available to allow units to begin preparations and precombat checks.
 - 4) Local security measures, LPs/OPs, and patrols are initiated.
 - 5) If sufficient mission information is available, initiate leader's reconnaissance.
 - 6) Initiate resupply, maintenance, and personnel operations; unit is brought to full basic load, damaged equipment is repaired/replaced, replacements briefed and organized, and vehicles topped off with fuel.
 - 7) Unit reports personnel, weapons system, vehicle, and supply status to task force; specific problems or critical areas are identified.
- e. See CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle; CCF 25, Provide Operations Security.
2. **Receive Order From Higher Headquarters** (FM 101-5; FM 71-123)
- See CCF 18, Plan for Combat Operations.
3. **Conduct Mission Analysis** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-2, 3904-3; FM 101-5, Chap 4; FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 71-123, Chap 1)
- a. Conduct leader's recon * (FM 71-2, Chap. 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-3).
 - 1) The commander conducts reconnaissance to confirm tentative plan decisions and to adjust as necessary. Organization of forces to fit the terrain and threat is verified.
 - 2) Avenues of approach and restrictive terrain are identified.
 - 3) Likely enemy locations are identified.
 - 4) Physical control features are identified.
 - 5) Positions are confirmed.
4. **Issue the Warning Order** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-1, 3902-2, 3904-2; FM 101-5, Chap 4; FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 71-123, Chap 1)
- a. All subordinate elements are appropriately alerted of the impending mission.
 - b. Subordinate commanders/leaders must know what movements are required, the location of their positions and/or their objectives, when movements must be initiated and completed, and other mission critical tasks.
5. **Commander Issues Guidance** (FM 101-5, Chap 4)
- See CCF 18, Plan for Combat Operations.
6. **Prepare Staff Estimates** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/3; FM 101-5)
- a. Intelligence.

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- 1) Conduct terrain analysis (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 34-3, App E; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3906-1, 3909-1).
 - a) Identify terrain that can mask occupation and movement of friendly or enemy forces.
 - b) Analyze obstacles, surface configuration, type soil, drainage and trafficability for effect on movement.
 - c) Evaluate terrain to determine the effect on mobility and countermobility.
 - 2) Prepare intelligence estimate (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 34-3, Chap 4-6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3905-1, 3906-1).
 - a) A terrain analysis is conducted using the factors of OCOKA.
 - b) Weather conditions, as they impact on friendly and enemy observation and movement, are identified.
 - c) Enemy capabilities and intentions are determined; likely enemy positions, obstacles to friendly movement, and courses of action identified.
 - d) Doctrinal and situational templates are prepared and analyzed.
 - 3) Develop reconnaissance and surveillance plan (FM 71-2, Chap 2,3; FM 71-123, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-3, 3906-4).
 - a) Reconnaissance is specifically planned for routes and avenues over which movement is planned to be conducted.
 - b) NBC reconnaissance is planned to detect, identify, mark and report suspected contaminated areas which are obstacles to movement.
 - c) Information on identified or suspected natural or reinforcing obstacles and terrain is identified as a collection priority.
 - d) Reconnaissance operations are initiated as soon as requirements are identified, particularly of proposed routes, and are repeated as required.
 - 4) See CCF 1, Conduct Intelligence Planning.
- b. Engineer.
- 1) Integrate engineer effort (FM 5-101, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902-3).
 - a) The engineer officer augments the task force planning effort and is involved with the planning process beginning with the warning order.
 - 2) Conduct mobility analysis (FM 5-101, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902-5, 3906-5, 3909-1,2).

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- a) Aspects of terrain affecting task force maneuverability are identified and assessed.
- b) Analyze weather for precipitation and temperature impact on trafficability, soil conditions, visibility, and engineer vehicle capabilities.
- c) The engineer study identifies the following:
 - 1) Existing obstacles which will impede or impair task force movement.
 - 2) Likely/effective potential positions for reinforcing obstacles along friendly and enemy avenues
 - 3) Company/team routes of advance for mounted movement.
 - 4) Site location for obstacle neutralization.
 - 5) The effects of the terrain on mounted movement (vegetation, slope, soil characteristics, etc.).
 - 6) Identification of mobility corridors and evaluation of engineer actions needed to enhance or hinder movement of friendly and enemy forces.
 - 7) Availability of natural cover and exposure of tentative positions or movement routes to observation or direct, indirect, and tactical air fire.
- d) Routes for non-deployed movement of maneuver, support elements and evacuation are identified.
- e) Physical reconnaissance is conducted to find and verify routes, approaches, and obstacles to movement.
- 3) Prepare engineer estimate/annex (FM 5-100, Chap 3; FM 5-101, Chap 3; MTP 5-145-31, Task 05-2-0002, 0003).
 - a) A prioritized engineer plan of support, based on the commander's maneuver scheme, is developed and recommended to the S-3 and/or commander.
 - b) Situation analysis identifies nature of operation and unusual requirements, incorporates battlefield assessment, and evaluates engineer capabilities, disposition, personnel, logistics (particularly levels of Class IV and V), and equipment.
 - c) Develops more than one course of action and identifies the requirements, tasks, resources, priorities, critical events/actions, available labor (maneuver unit troops, engineers, and local civilian personnel), material/equipment restraints and allocation of forces to accomplish each.

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- d) The estimate makes recommendations for task organization, command/support relationships, and priorities of effort.
 - e) The estimate identifies engineer service support requirements for Class III, IV, V, and transportation.
 - f) Engineer provides input to S-2 on enemy engineer units, capabilities, strengths, and locations.
 - g) Engineer develops a situational template of enemy engineer operations which is incorporated into the engineer estimate/annex.
 - h) The estimate includes obstacle overlay, engineer work timeline, execution matrix identifying all engineer tasks (survivability, mobility, countermobility), and list of critical tasks to be directed to subordinate units.
- 4) See CCF 1, Conduct Intelligence Planning; CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles; CCF 23, Provide Countermobility; CCF 25, Provide Operations Security; CCF 27, Provide Decontamination.
- c. Fire support.
- 1) Develop fire support plan (FM 71-2, Chap 6; FM 71-123, Chap 7; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3907-1,2, 3908-4, 3911-1).
 - a) Fires are planned throughout the TF sector to support movement, reconnaissance, counter reconnaissance, surveillance, obstacles and obstacle passage, engagement areas, passage of lines, and subordinate unit missions.
 - b) Indirect fire plan addresses priority of fires, targets of concern and priority targets.
 - c) Artillery and mortar delivered smoke are planned for obscuration and screening requirements.
 - d) FASCAM targets are planned in conjunction with the TF engineer.
 - e) Fire support execution matrix is prepared and synchronized with the maneuver execution matrix.
 - f) Passive and active air defense measures are developed to neutralize effects of expected hostile air action based on IPB.
 - g) FSO, ALO, and ADO develop an integrated fire support plan that supports commander's concept/intent and is synchronized with the scheme of maneuver.
 - 2) See CCF 7, Employ Mortars; CCF 8, Employ Field Artillery; CCF 9, Employ Close Air Support; CCF 15, Coordinate, Synchronize, and Integrate Fire Support; CCF 16, Take Active Air Defense Measures.

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d. Combat Service Support.

- 1) Determine CSS requirements (FM 71-2, Chap 7, App C; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3002-3,5,8, 3912-1, 3913-5).
 - a) Required quantities of Class III, IV, V, VII, and IX supplies are determined.
 - b) Transportation priorities are established for supply and equipment requirements.
 - c) Provisions are made for maintenance, recovery, and refueling during movement.
 - (1) Refueling on the move may be conducted at pre-selected, pre-stocked locations or provided by fuel vehicles moving with the march unit.
 - (2) Provisions may be made by brigade/FSB to provide these services, as well as guides, if TF is moving as part of a brigade movement.
- 2) Update combat status (FM 71-2, Chap. 7; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3912-1).
 - a) The commander and staff are provided an accurate combat status of the logistical, personnel, maintenance and transportation services situation.
 - b) The update provides the status, and any limitations that impact on the mission, of personnel strengths; weapons systems; vehicles; Class III, V, and IX; and maintenance and transportation capabilities.
- 3) See CCF 28, Provide Transport Services; CCF 29, Conduct Supply Operations; CCF 30, Provide Personnel Services; CCF 31, Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment.

7. **Staff Develops Course of Action** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/4; FM 101-5, Chap 4; FM 71-123)

See CCF 18, Plan for Combat Operations.

8. **Staff/CDR Analyze Course of Action** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/4; FM 101-5, Chap 4)

- a. Plan scheme of maneuver (FM 71-2, Chap 3,4; FM 71-123, Chap 3,4,5,6; FM 5-100, Chap 6,7; FM 3-100, Chap 10,11; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-7, 3902-8).
 - 1) Defense - Defend, delay, withdrawal, rearward passage of lines.
 - a) A coordinated movement sequence is developed for the covering force/mainbattle battle handover, counterrecon/screen handover, movement to supplementary positions, positioning counterattack force, planned counterattacks, movement of reserve force, withdrawal of units, rearward passage and movement to assembly areas.

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- b) Routes are identified and physical reconnaissance is conducted.
- 2) Offense - Attack, movement to contact, breakout.
 - a) Smoke/obscuration plan developed integrating FA, smoke platoon and maneuver unit organic smoke generating capabilities.
 - b) Main and supporting attacks are designated.
 - c) A coordinated movement sequence is developed, routes identified for movement and positioning of maneuver forces from line of departure through actions on final objective and reconnaissance is conducted to identify natural and reinforcing obstacles.
 - d) Task force formations are directed and points for formation and/or subordinate unit mission changes dictated.
 - e) Orientation for movement is provided using zones of action, axes of advance, routes, or directions of attack.
 - f) Main and intermediate objectives are designated.
 - g) Resources for instride breaching are allocated and engineers are task organized to support.
- 3) Maneuver control measures are developed to delineate the task force scheme of maneuver.
 - a) Control measures support the brigade plan.
 - b) Maneuver restrictions are designated, locations of confirmed or suspected NBC contaminated areas are identified for all subordinate elements.
 - c) Measures to maintain proper task force orientation are designated.
 - d) Control measures (such as infiltration routes, direction of attack, company release points, assault position, probable line of deployment, limit of advance, intermediate and final objectives, line of departure) should coincide with specific, easily identifiable, terrain features whenever possible.
- 4) See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver; CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles; CCF 23, Provide Countermobility.
- b. Organize for combat (FM 71-2, Chap 3,4; FM 5-100, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-9).
 - 1) The task force combat and combat support power are tailored to accomplish the mission and the task force executes changes in task organization.
 - 2) CP coordinates linkup location, time, and responsible element.
 - 3) Attachments/detachments reach linkup points at designated time and place.

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- 4) Attachments are received; updated on current situation, OPORDs, SOIs; and resupplied.
 - 5) Maneuver units and engineers are organized to facilitate anticipated obstacle breaching/passage activities.
 - 6) Engineer asset manager is designated to control movement of equipment, CP coordinates linkup locations, times, and responsible elements.
- c. Establish engineer priority of effort (FM 71-2, Chap 4; FM 5-101, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3009-1).
- 1) Command and support relationships are delineated for the engineer effort and a list of priority tasks for the task force engineering effort is delegated to the engineer and maneuver elements.
 - 2) Commander evaluates time available, threat situation, survivability needs and resources available, and the engineer's recommendations.
 - 3) Priorities are established for specific mobility, countermobility, survivability and general engineering tasks and resources are allocated.
 - 4) See CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles; CCF 23, Provide Countermobility.
- d. Plan passage of lines (FM 71-2, Chap. 5; FM 71-123, Chap. 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3003-1,2).
- 1) The sequence of movement and the command relationships during the passage are understood by the moving and stationary units; passage control measures are developed and coordinated.
 - 2) A liaison team exchanges the following information with the stationary unit and common control measures and graphics are designated:
 - a) Assembly areas (rearward passage) and attack positions (forward passage).
 - b) Passage lanes, passage points, and time of passage.
 - c) Contact points, release points, coordination points and recognition signals.
 - d) Routes and traffic control measures.
 - e) Number and type vehicles and units to pass through.
 - f) NBC status, contamination areas, obstacle locations and types.
 - g) Communications and SOI information.
 - h) Friendly unit locations, OPs and patrol routes.
 - i) Friendly CS and CSS locations.

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- j) Enemy situation.
- k) Supporting fires and fire control measures.
- l) Time and location of battle handover.
- 3) A detailed reconnaissance is conducted of contact points, passage points, passage routes, and assembly areas/attack positions.
- 4) Establish/coordinate command and control relationships and responsibilities, such as:
 - a) CSS responsibilities and needs
 - b) Fire support responsibilities, direct, indirect and air defense fire plans coordinated.
 - c) Fire support plans consolidated during actual passage, each unit must know when it has control.
 - d) Command responsibilities during passage, time or location of battle handover identified.
 - e) Headquarters/TOCs collocated for control.
 - f) Rearmost unit monitors forward units nets, forward unit passes all information to rearward unit.
 - g) Actual change of command/battle hand off occurs at designated time or event; transfer of staff operations is a gradual process so that continuity is not lost during transfer of responsibility.
- e. Plan movement formations, routes and techniques * (FM 71-2, Chap. 3, App. C; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1).
 - 1) Formations, order of march, and movement techniques are suited to the enemy situation and terrain, provide all-round security, and support the scheme of maneuver. Normally, techniques appropriate for a movement to contact are used once unit is deployed in its zone or sector.
 - 2) The plan designates movement routes and techniques for the following subordinate elements:
 - a) TOC, TAC, and alternates.
 - b) Security, reconnaissance and counter reconnaissance elements.
 - c) Company/team movement to alternate and supplementary positions.
 - d) Reserve and counterattack forces.
 - e) Lead element or advanced guard in attack or MTC.
 - f) Following elements or main body.

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- g) Forward, flank and rear security during movement.
- h) Scouts, mortars, trains, and other organic or attached subordinate units.
- 3) The relationships to one another of all subordinate units are established.
- 4) Selected formations accomplish the following:
 - a) Orient on the threat.
 - b) Combat power is positioned in accordance with commander's concept.
 - c) All-around security is provided.
- 5) Tactical road march will be employed when extended distances are involved, more rapid and controlled techniques are required, and the enemy situation permits.
 - a) Tactical road marches are appropriate when relocating in the combat zone in the division/corps rear area or when moving to rear tactical assembly areas to prepare to conduct combat operations.
 - b) Tactical road marches differ from movements to contact in that the purpose is relocation, not contact with the enemy; a prescribed rate of speed is ordered and prescribed intervals are maintained between vehicles and units; and the primary consideration of the march is rapid movement.
- 6) Task Force trains (FM 71-2, Chap. 3,4; FM 71-123, Chap. 8; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3913-2,12).
 - a) Field trains are normally in the BSA and movement, positioning and security is done in coordination with brigade S-4 and FSB Commander.
 - b) Combat trains maintain position approximately one terrain feature to rear of TF main body (4-10 KM) and must plan movements to remain in supporting distance as TF moves. Planning considerations are:
 - 1) Maintain communications during movement and at new location.
 - 2) Routes and new location provide cover and concealment and are trafficable to both tracked and wheeled vehicles.
 - 3) Order of march facilitates movement into and out of trains areas.
 - 4) Security is maintained during movement and at new location.
 - 5) Access to MSR is not restricted and location is near routes to LRPs or company positions.
 - 6) Movement is timed to allow continuous responsive support of tactical situation.

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- 7) UMCP and TF aid station operations.
 - 8) Recovery, collection and, maintenance priorities.
- f. Plan movement security * (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1).
- 1) Security responsibilities are assigned to each maneuver element.
 - 2) Security responsibilities are assigned for the front, rear, right flank, and left flank.
 - 3) Overwatch responsibilities are assigned to TOWs, tanks, BFVs, Scouts, and mortars.
 - 4) Support by fire responsibilities are assigned to TOWs, tanks, BFVs, and attack helicopters.
 - 5) See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver.
- g. Plan actions on contact * (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1).
- 1) The designated action drills and procedures facilitate rapid maneuver, gathering and reporting information and issuance of instructions.
 - 2) The task force's initial action drills include instructions on method of initial deployment, reporting criteria, and situation development priorities.
 - 3) Established action drill and/or procedures facilitate rapid deployment of the task force combat power.
 - 4) The reporting criteria dictates that size, activity and location of enemy force be reported, at a minimum.
 - 5) The task force action drills and/or procedures are event initiated.
 - 6) Immediate action procedures and drills are designated for deployment of the task force during movement and at all anticipated danger areas.
 - a) Designated action drills and procedures facilitate continuous all-around security, anticipate the enemy threat, and reflect terrain conditions.
 - b) Danger areas are correctly identified along the entire route of movement.
 - c) Appropriate action drills and procedures are assigned for each danger area.
 - d) A support-by-fire element is designated to support the main effort.
 - 7) See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver.
- h. Plan mobility operations (FM 71-2, Chap. 3, 4; FM 5-101; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3005-1, 3903-3,4, 3909-4, 3027-2).

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- 1) The plan identifies the methods and resources required for the neutralization of obstacles located within the task force's route of movement.
- 2) The mobility plan is consistent with the IPB product, the scheme of maneuver, terrain conditions and the results of recon activities.
- 3) Appropriate mobility missions are assigned to engineer forces.
- 4) The engineer element is task organized to accomplish its assigned mission.
- 5) Task force organic equipment is task organized and distributed to accomplish mission.
- 6) Engineer execution matrix and synchronization matrix are provided.
- 7) See CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles.
- i. Plan for NBC operations (FM 3-3, Chap 1; FM 3-4, Chap 2; FM 3-100, Chap 4,7,10,11; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902-7).
 - 1) NBC section plans and coordinates NBC defense and smoke operations; provides NBC and smoke information for estimates, such as NBC threat analysis, NBC posture/capabilities, area analysis for smoke use (enemy and friendly), recommended MOPP levels and troop safety, etc.
 - 2) The plan includes provisions for reconnaissance, detection, alarms/signals, warning, reporting, marking, monitoring, and bypassing to avoid enemy NBC contaminated areas.
 - 3) See CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles; CCF 23, Provide Countermobility; CCF 27, Provide Decontamination.
9. **Staff Compares Courses of Action** (FM 101-5, Chap 4)

See CCF 18, Plan for Combat Operations.
10. **Commander Announces Decision** (FM 101-5, Chap 4)

See CCF 18, Plan for Combat Operations.
11. **Staff Prepares OPORD/FRAGO** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/5; FM 101-5, Chap 4)

See CCF 18, Plan for Combat Operations.
12. **Issue the OPORD/FRAGO** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-7, 3902-8, 3904-11; FM 101-5, Chap 4; FM 71-2, App B; FM 71-123, Chap 1)
 - a. Subordinate commanders, leaders and staff are briefed on their respective maneuver, coordination and support responsibilities necessary for mission accomplishment.
 - b. Subordinate commanders and leaders are briefed on their priorities for engineer support.

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13. **Refine the Plan** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/8; FM 101-5, Chap 4)
 - a. Subordinate commanders develop their plans, identify support requirements, evaluate engineer support available, and report shortfalls to task force.
14. **Perform Reconnaissance and Surveillance** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3002-3, 3007-1, 3008-1, 3027-1, 3905-2, 3906-4,5, 3909-2; FM 71-2, Chap 3; FM 34-2-1; FM 3-4, Chap 3)
 - a. Reconnaissance is initiated by the task force to identify, locate, confirm, and monitor enemy activities; combat information is reported to higher and adjacent headquarters.
 - 1) Reconnaissance is conducted on routes and avenues over which TF movement is planned.
 - 2) Obstacles and contaminated areas affecting unit operations are detected, identified, marked and reported.
 - 3) Suitable sites for smoke operations and supporting units are located.
 - b. See CCF 2, Collect Information; CCF 3, Process Information; CCF 4, Disseminate Intelligence.
15. **Perform Counter Reconnaissance Actions** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3009-3, 3905-4, 3028-2,3, 3903-3; FM 71-2, Chap 4)
 - a. Task force initiates actions to defeat, disrupt or deny enemy reconnaissance activities.
 - 1) Security is established early and well forward.
 - 2) Security forces to front, flanks, and rear are properly utilized.
 - b. Company/Teams and subordinate units employ local security.
 - c. See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver; CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle; CCF 25, Provide Operations Security.
16. **Maintain operations security** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3028; FM 71-2, Chap 2)
 - a. Task force activities.
 - 1) The task force performs countersurveillance/counterreconnaissance activities to deny enemy information on position locations and construction.
 - 2) The task force employs passive security measures such as covering/removing vehicle markings, camouflage, concealment, position security, noise and light discipline, operating during limited visibility, and challenge and password, etc.
 - 3) Movement and/or position preparation is hidden from visual observation.

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- 4) Subordinate unit local security measures are coordinated at task force level to insure full coverage.
 - 5) See CCF 25, Provide Operations Security.
- b. Company/Team operations security (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0201; FM 71-123, Chap; FM 71-1, Chap 2).
- 1) The integrity and security of the company area of operations is protected.
 - 2) The company performs countersurveillance activities.
 - 3) Information security and deception activities are performed; vehicle markings are covered; and camouflage, concealment, position security, and noise and light discipline are maintained.
 - 4) Mission preparation is hidden from visual observation to deny the enemy information about company intentions.
 - 5) See CCF 25, Provide Operations Security.

CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT PREPARATION TASK LIST

See CCF 19 for a detailed analysis of the command and control of the preparation process and all preparation tasks. Key input/output and products of the process critical for CCF 5 are listed at pages 24 through 25. Preparation tasks 17 through 25 identified in this list are the CCF 19 tasks. The additional tasks and the subordinate tasks identified are those tasks considered by the analyst to be critical to successful preparation for conducting tactical movement. Tasks are not necessarily listed in chronological order. Some tasks are performed concurrently and/or at different echelons in the task force. The chronological or sequential relationship of the tasks is shown in the charts at pages 12-14. Critical tasks that are performed at levels below task force are also listed as sub-paragraphs of the task force tasks and are sub-titled as "Company/team", "Platoon", or "Engineer company" tasks. Only company and platoon tasks considered critical to task force success are listed. References are shown in parenthesis (..) after the task title. Titles not taken directly from the MTP are marked with an asterisk (*). (See note on page 32)

17. Command Group Conducts and Receives Briefings

- a. Conduct briefbacks (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 71-123, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-7, 3903-2; FM 71-1, Chap 2; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101).
 - 1) The sequence of mission events, combat and support responsibilities, and command relationships are briefed by subordinate commanders and leaders down to platoon level.
 - 2) Subordinate leaders demonstrate an understanding of their respective mobility, movement, and security responsibilities.
 - 3) Priorities and schedules for mobility/countermobility activities, preparations and rehearsals are confirmed and verified.
- b. See CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle.

18. Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct Execution of Force Protection Operations and Activities

See CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle.

19. Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct TF Mission Preparation

See CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle.

20. Commander, Commander's Representatives, and Staff Conduct Inspections and Visits

- a. Conduct pre-combat checks * (Company/team and engineers) (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-11; MTP 5-145-31, Task 05-2-0114).
 - 1) The operational readiness of company/team or subordinate element is confirmed.

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- 2) Maintenance readiness of weapon systems, combat vehicles, mission essential equipment and communications is confirmed.
 - 3) Material readiness of ammunition, fuel, and breaching equipment is confirmed.
 - 4) Personnel readiness of uniform and equipment, accountability, camouflage, and knowledge of mission and responsibilities is confirmed.
 - 5) Platoon checks of NBC equipment; basic load of class I, III, V on hand; and mission essential equipment preparation are accomplished.
 - 6) Prepare-to-fire checks and preoperational maintenance checks are performed.
- b. See CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle.
21. **Task Force Conducts Rehearsals** (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 71-123, Chap 2; FM 90-13-1, App D; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-7, 3024-7)
- a. Conduct rehearsals * (FM 71-2, Chap. 2; FM 71-123, Chap. 2; FM 90-13-1, App. D; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901, 3024-7).
- 1) Rehearsals generally fall into three categories or types: rock drill, walk through, and full scale. Participation varies from commander and key staff and leaders to the entire unit.
 - 2) Rehearse breaching operations .
 - a) The timing and coordination for each separate counter obstacle activity is practiced by all participating elements.
 - b) For a deliberate breach, support, breach and assault forces are designated and each co/tm rehearses its individual force mission prior to the task force rehearsal. In stride breaches are conducted and rehearsed at the company/team level.
 - c) Rehearsal must insure forces are prepared to suppress enemy positions, obscure enemy observation of breach site, reduce the obstacle, and assault enemy forces beyond the obstacle.
 - d) Task force elements identified as the support force have responsibilities fixed for overwatch, suppression of enemy overwatch, far side security by direct and indirect fires, and control of obscuration to isolate to breach area.
 - e) Task force elements identified as the breach force have responsibilities fixed for near side security and security of the breach site, possible obscuration of breaching operation, reduction or neutralization of obstacles, providing guides, and marking of breach lanes, improving lanes.
 - f) Task force elements identified as the assault force have responsibilities fixed to assault and dislodge or destroy enemy forces on far side of obstacle, assist support force in suppression, assist breach force.

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- g) Engineers, dismounted and mounted security elements, fire support elements (including ADA and CAS), direct fire suppression elements, obstacle reduction element, and obscuration elements/smoke assets rehearse/practice their responsibilities as to the conduct of the breaching operation.
 - h) The task force breaching plan is adjusted based on rehearsal feedback.
- 3) Rehearse evacuation.
 - a) The locations of task force evacuation routes and collection points are known by all members of the task force.
 - b) Task force members know the location of the designated routes for personnel evacuation, personnel collection points, and decontamination points.
 - c) Task force vehicle crew members and maintenance personnel know the location of the MSR, vehicle recovery routes and maintenance collection points.
 - d) Members of the task force know the task force criteria for evacuation of personnel casualties, and combat, combat support, and combat service support vehicles.
- 4) See CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle.
- b. Company/team conducts rehearsals (FM 71-1, Chap. 2; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-11).
 - 1) Events critical to mission accomplishment are practiced in accordance with available time and designated priorities.
 - 2) Rehearse breaching operations.
 - a) The timing and coordination of all aspects of the breaching effort are understood by all elements.
 - b) Support, breach, or assault tasks are rehearsed depending on mission assigned for task force deliberate breach.
 - c) Support, breach and assault forces are designated from within the company for in-stride breach.
 - d) Support force rehearses the sequence and timing of suppression fires, obscuration fires, and supporting fires.
 - e) Breach force rehearses the sequence and timing of reduction drills, security drills, marking of lanes and gaps.
 - f) Assault force rehearses the sequence and timing of movement through lanes and gaps, and assault the objective.
 - 3) Rehearse reactions to enemy air.

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- a) Identification, engagement, and fire control measures are rehearsed.
- 4) Rehearse fire support plan.
 - a) Fire support plan is verified with fire support assets.
 - b) Communications are established with indirect fire support assets.
 - c) Subordinate combat elements demonstrate an understanding of the signals for lifting and shifting of fires.
- 5) Rehearse evacuation.
 - a) Personnel know the location of evacuation routes, collection points, and available recovery assets.
 - b) Rehearse personnel evacuation, identifying the location of medical evacuation routes, casualty collection points, and available medical assets.
 - c) Rehearse vehicle and equipment evacuation, identifying the location of maintenance evacuation routes, collections points, and recovery assets.

22. Task Force Plan Modified and Refined

- a. Verify IPB product (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 34-3, Chap 4; FM 3-100, Chap 2,4).
 - 1) Available assets are used to determine enemy disposition, capabilities, and probable courses of action.
 - 2) The enemy situation template is verified and/or updated.
 - 3) Enemy capabilities and dispositions are verified (location of positions, obstacles, contaminated areas, reserves, etc.).
 - 4) Enemy strengths and weaknesses are determined.
 - 5) Probable enemy courses of action are determined.
 - 6) See CCF 2, Collect Information; CCF 3, Process Information.
- b. Disseminate intelligence and combat information * (FM 71-2, Chap 2; FM 3-100, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3906-7, 3905-3).
 - 1) Subordinate elements are aware of current enemy situation within their area of responsibilities.
 - 2) Subordinate elements are aware of the friendly situation for higher, adjacent, and lower units.
 - 3) See CCF 4, Disseminate Intelligence.

23. Command Post (TAC, TOC, CTCP) Operations

24. Liaison and Coordination with Higher, Adjacent, Supported, and Supporting Elements

- a. Coordinate passage of lines (FM 71-2, Chap. 5; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3003-2, 3; FM 71-1, Chap. 5; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0303).
 - 1) The sequence of execution the passage plan is jointly confirmed by the stationary and moving forces.
 - 2) The stationary unit plan reflects the moving force plan and vice versa for the following:
 - a) Movement sequence.
 - b) Routes.
 - c) Control measures.
 - d) Battle handover criteria.
 - e) Guide responsibilities.
 - f) Communications.
 - g) Fire support responsibilities.
 - 3) The following are coordinated:
 - a) Disposition and mission of stationary force.
 - b) Location of contact points.
 - c) Location of passage points and lanes.
 - d) Location of assembly areas and attack position.
 - e) Initial location for CS and CSS.
 - f) Supporting fires.
 - g) Time and method of transfer of responsibility.
 - h) Traffic control and guides.
 - i) Communication and recognition signals.
 - j) Exchange current enemy intelligence.
- b. Establish contact and coordinate plans with adjacent units * (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901, 3902).
 - 1) Two-way communication and liaison is established with units to the task force front and flanks, and plans are coordinated and/or exchanged.
 - 2) The task force establishes two-way communication with adjacent units.
 - 3) Adjacent units are knowledgeable of the task force maneuver and fire support plans and are prepared to provide and/or receive mutual support.
 - 4) The following information and plans are coordinated and exchanged:
 - a) Task force mission.
 - b) Scheme of maneuver.
 - c) Supporting fires plans.
 - d) Control measures delineating mutual boundaries.
 - e) Mutual support roles and responsibilities.
 - f) Movement routes into and out of the task force area of operation are designated.
 - 5) Adjacent unit graphics are posted in the TF TOC.

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- 6) See CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle.
- c. Company/team coordination (FM 71-1, Chap. 2; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-11).
 - 1) Intervisibility is effected with adjacent units.
 - 2) Contact is made with lateral and forward units and with supporting elements.
 - 3) Essential battle information is exchanged and the following are accomplished:
 - a) Coordinate passage of lines.
 - b) Exchange fire plans.
 - c) Exchange maneuver graphics.
 - d) Coordinate mutual support.
 - e) Exchange CEOI information.

25. Command Group/Command Posts Position to Control the Battle

26. Company/Teams Prepare for Combat (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101; FM 71-123)

- a. Receive and analyze mission (FM 71-123, Chap. 1; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-2; FM 71-1, Chap 2).
 - 1) Upon receipt of the OPORD, company/teams and other subordinate units/elements initiate their planning and preparation cycle.
 - 2) Co/Tm Commander identifies the purpose of the mission; specified, implied, and mission essential tasks; the end state desired; the acceptable level of risk; and any constraints or limitations.
 - 3) Produces a restated mission statement with mission essential tasks.
 - 4) Develops a tentative time line, using the backward planning process, to distribute/allocate the available planning and preparation time.
- b. Issue warning order (FM 71-123, Chap. 1; MTP 71-, 17-2-0101-3; FM 71-1, Chap 2).
 - 1) All subordinate elements are appropriately alerted of the impending mission and are provided all necessary information to begin preparations and pre-combat checks.
 - 2) The order is issued upon receipt of appropriate information and addresses mission type and situation.
 - 3) Time of execution of operation and time and place of OPORD are specified.
 - 4) Special instructions and movement or preparatory instructions are given.
 - 5) Watches are synchronized.
- c. Make a tentative plan (FM 71-123, Chap 1; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-5,6; FM 71-1, Chap 2).

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- 1) Commander identifies mission-specific significant factors and develops at least two courses of action that satisfy them.
 - 2) Analyzes courses of action considering critical events and overall unit capability (personnel, equipment, experience).
 - 3) Compares courses of action and selects one that best accomplishes mission.
 - 4) Commander presents an operational concept which dictates subordinate elements' initial actions and specifies decision points on the battlefield.
 - 5) Constraints or limitations on maneuver, fires, and resources are stated.
 - 6) Intelligence and reconnaissance needs are identified.
 - 7) XO, FSO, and 1SG start work on CSS and Fire Support plans.
- d. Initiate movement to task organize and position forces.
- 1) Selected units, quartering party, or whole company moves as designated in the warning order. (See "Move Tactically" below).
 - 2) Attachments and detachments should be completed at this time; time and place of linkup, recognition signals, call signs, frequencies, tactical situation, and CSS status/requirements must be coordinated.
- e. Conduct reconnaissance (FM 71-1, Chap. 2; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-8).
- 1) Confirm or deny aspects of terrain and enemy which may impact upon mission accomplishment.
 - 2) Commander may use leader's recon, patrols, or units in contact to gain required information.
 - 3) Commander determines location, strength, disposition, and activity of enemy in his sector.
 - 4) Accurate terrain information is determined, identifying:
 - a) Observation, fields of fire, cover, and concealment.
 - b) Obstacle locations (natural and man-made) and key terrain.
 - c) Avenues of approach, routes of advance and route to the objective.
 - d) Terrain to flanks and rear, especially along boundaries.
 - 5) Plan specific control measures keyed to terrain are identified, such as:
 - a) Assault positions and individual vehicle positions.
 - b) Physical control measures, LD, phase lines, target reference points.
 - c) Passage points and other danger areas.
 - d) Objective area and known or suspected enemy locations and positions.
 - 6) Specific reconnaissance tasks are delegated to subordinate leaders.

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- 7) Platoon leaders will conduct reconnaissance, if time and situation permit. (FM 7-7J, Chap 2; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1046-10,16).
 - a) Aspects of terrain and enemy that impact on mission accomplishment are identified.
 - b) Conduct recon from Assembly Area to Line of Departure or passage points and identify routes, attack position, passage points, line of departure.
 - c) Conduct recon from Line of Departure as far forward as possible and identify navigational aids, physical control measures, objective area, enemy position, assault position, movement routes, and danger areas.
- f. Complete plan and issue OPORD (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-9,10; FM 71-123, Chap 1; FM 71-1, Chap 2).
 - 1) Develop a clear expression of intent that addresses mission essential tasks.
 - 2) Develop a scheme of maneuver with sufficient detail to accomplish mission without additional instructions.
 - 3) Task organize to accomplish mission, including all attachments and supporting elements.
 - 4) Develop control measures.
 - 5) Plan fire support, direct and indirect, organic and supporting.
 - 6) Plan and locate obstacles, positions and engagement areas.
 - 7) Plan for obstacle breaching and bypassing.
 - 8) Plan for chemical protection, MOPP levels, and decontamination.
 - 9) Plan coordination with higher, adjacent, and supporting units.
 - 10) Provide soldier and vehicle load guidance.
 - 11) OPORD is prepared in five paragraph format with operations overlay and an execution matrix.
 - 12) OPORD is given to all subordinate in time to allow them two-thirds of the available time for their own planning and preparation.
 - 13) Order is issued from vantage point overlooking area of operations, if possible. If not, other aids, such as overlays, terrain models, sand tables, or sketches, are used.
- g. Identify CSS requirements, plan and conduct sustainment operations (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-12, 0701, 0702, 0703).
 - 1) Commander, XO, and 1SG analyze mission and determine anticipated ammunition, supply and service requirements.

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- 2) XO/ISG/Supply Sgt coordinate with TF S4 to select LRP location, resupply techniques, and LOGPAC configurations to support the plan.
 - 3) Identified special equipment and supplies (obstacle/breaching materials/equipment, NBC supplies, etc.) are requested, received and distributed.
 - 4) Fuel usage, ammunition usage, personnel losses, vehicle/weapons system losses or damage, and special requirements are reported to TF S4 per SOP.
 - 5) Commander establishes and executes a company rest plan.
- h. Conduct rehearsals (MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0101-11; FM 71-1, Chap 2).
- 1) Key company/team actions are rehearsed as the situation permits.
 - 2) When possible, full rehearsal of complex missions (i.e. breach) should be conducted with entire company and all attachments.
 - 3) Company/team rehearsals should be conducted prior to TF level rehearsals.
 - 4) At a minimum, a terrain model/sand table rehearsal with key leaders should be conducted.
 - 5) Decision points and events that trigger different contingencies should be emphasized during the rehearsals.
- i. Supervise preparation and conduct coordination (MTP 17-2-0101-11, FM 71-1, Chap 2).
- 1) Coordinate necessary plans with higher, adjacent and supporting units to tie in flanks and provide mutual support; provide for overwatch, battle handover, and passage of lines; confirm obstacles locations and fire coverage or breaching plans; insure ADA coverage complete and positions do not give away company's position; deconflict reconnaissance and surveillance activities, etc.
 - 2) Receive attachments, check for mission readiness, linkup with appropriate company element, and brief on mission.
 - 3) Briefbacks are conducted by all subordinate leaders after their reconnaissance and before subordinate orders are given.
 - 4) Inspect platoon preparations, insuring that:
 - a) Soldiers know the plan, signals, call signs, frequencies, challenges and passwords, etc.
 - b) Vehicles are uploaded, preventative maintenance performed, prepare to fire checks and boresight completed, and prepared to move.

27. **Company/Team Plans for Tactical Movement**

- a. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301-1, 2).
 - 1) Plan facilitates command and control and rapid response to anticipated enemy actions.
 - 2) Plan for movement from assembly area to attack position designates order of march, critical points, and march techniques.
 - 3) Plan for maneuver forward of line of departure designates movement techniques, movement formations, and base-of-fire element.
 - 4) Plan movement from battle handoff line, through defensive positions to assembly areas during a rearward passage of lines.
 - 5) Security coverage is planned for unprotected flanks and front, and at choke points.
- b. Plan movement security (FM 71-1, Chap 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301-2; FM 7-7J, Chap 2; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1025).
 - 1) Plan formations and techniques that maintain security during movement through maintaining interlocking fields of fire and dispersion, both laterally and in depth.
 - 2) Utilize air guards and establish all-round movement security.
 - 3) Utilize available cover and concealment and change formation based on terrain and enemy.
 - 4) Maintain contact with adjacent units.
 - 5) Provide for overwatch positions that allow for continuous intervisibility.
 - 6) Insure support positions remain within 2/3 maximum effective anti-armor weapons range.
- c. Plan actions on contact (FM 71-1, Chap. 3, App. B; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301; FM 7-7J, Chap. 2, 3; FM 7-8, Chap. 4).
 - 1) Appropriate procedures and drills are designated to counter unexpected enemy actions.
 - 2) A base-of-fire element is designated for movement:
 - a) From assembly area to attack position.
 - b) From attack position to assault position.
 - c) From assault position to objective.
 - d) During withdrawal.
 - 3) Appropriate drills/procedures are identified in response to enemy indirect fire, enemy direct fire, obstacles, and enemy air.

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- d. Plan mobility operations (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0501).
 - 1) Forces are organized to neutralize obstacles and conduct an in-stride breach to maintain momentum of task force.
 - 2) Appropriate breaching locations are identified.
 - 3) Plans are developed to provide for the following:
 - a) Suppression, obscuration, and security.
 - b) Neutralization or reduction of obstacle.
 - c) Control of passage through gap.
 - 4) Forces are organized, and commanders identified, to provide a support force, a breaching force, and an assault force.
 - 5) Company/team may be designated a support, breach, or assault force for a task force deliberate breach. Plans required to support each of those missions, if assigned.

28. Position Forces *

- a. Maneuver forces (mounted and dismounted) are positioned and employed appropriate to the threat, astride enemy avenues of approach (FM 71-2, Chap 4; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3008-1, 3009-1).
 - 1) Battle positions for the mounted elements (tank and TOW) facilitate their maneuver capability, afford the ability to move on covered and concealed routes between battle positions, provide for mutual support to adjacent units, and allow for direct fire/flanking fire engagements of enemy systems from covered and concealed, prepared positions.
 - 2) BFVs for dismounted units are positioned to facilitate link-up and movement of infantry elements, maneuver, and to provide the ability to engage enemy systems from covered and concealed positions.
 - 3) Dismounted units are positioned to block enemy mounted and dismounted approaches where not exposed to standoff fires and where they can engage enemy systems from covered and concealed positions.
 - 4) Scouts, GSRs, and other security elements are positioned to detect enemy positions/movement, provide early warning, and accomplish collection tasks.
 - 5) Mortars are positioned to perform assigned missions, occupy protective positions, and are prepared to displace by section.
 - 6) See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver.
- b. Air defense elements are linked up with their assigned task force elements, positioned, and critical/vulnerable elements are protected. (FM 71-2, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1, 3005-1, 3911-4).
 - 1) Two-way communication is established between air defense elements and supported task force elements.

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- 2) Air defense elements have a current copy of the task force operations graphics, the scheme of maneuver and concept for supporting fires.
 - 3) Command relationships for air defense elements are confirmed.
 - 4) See CCF 16, Take Active Air Defense Measures.
 - c. Engineer elements are task organized and positioned to support the task force scheme of maneuver. (FM 71-2, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-1; FM 5-100, Chap 6,7; MTP 5-145-31, Task 05-2-0114).
 - 1) The engineer task organization is tailored to meet adjusted priorities.
 - 2) Engineers are positioned to accomplish their assigned missions.
 - 3) Task organization occurs as soon as possible after the OPORD is issued.
 - 4) See CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles; CCF 22, Enhance Movement; CCF 23, Provide Countermobility.
 - d. Company/team positions supporting forces (FM 71-1, Chap. 6).
 - 1) The company commander ensures the integration of supporting engineer elements into the company effort, consistent with their assigned responsibilities and priorities.
 - 2) The company commander ensures that supporting elements are knowledgeable of the scheme of maneuver, correct positioning, their maneuver responsibilities, and their priority of effort.
 - 3) The company commander ensures that engineer construction assets are physically guided from position to position as fighting and protective positions are constructed.
29. **Emplace Obstacles *** (FM 71-2, Chap. 4; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3909-7)
- a. Obstacles are prepared in accordance with established priorities, plans, and procedures.
 - 1) Obstacles are appropriately marked.
 - 2) Obstacles are recorded using eight digit grid coordinates.
 - 3) Obstacles are coordinated through the appropriate company/team commander prior to placement.
 - 4) See CCF 23, Provide Countermobility.
30. **Perform Combat Service Support Operations** (FM 71-2, Chap 7; FM 71-123, App A; FM 3-3, Chap 6; FM 3-100, Chap 2,3; FM 3-101, App B; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3912)
- a. Conduct resupply of task force elements. LOGPAC configuration and distribution ensures:

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- 1) Maneuver companies, separate platoons, and nonorganic support elements are in receipt of full basic loads of required Class III and V.
 - 2) Organic and nonorganic task force elements receive adequate resupply of Class IV, and IX.
 - 3) Additional requirements for Class V to support suppression and obscuration missions is considered.
 - 4) Class IV and engineer Class V is distributed in compliance with execution matrix or established priorities, and is delivered to the correct unit at the correct location on time.
- b. Conduct maintenance activities. TOC tracks status, and prioritizes repair, of engineer breaching assets and weapons systems:
- 1) The repair of engineer/combat vehicles is performed as far forward as the situation allows.
 - 2) Vehicle recovery operations conform with established procedures.
 - 3) The unit maintenance collection point accomplishes recovery and repair.
- c. Position and operate task force trains.
- 1) The combat trains remain within effective supporting distance of the maneuver elements.
 - 2) The combat trains are positioned in an area which effectively supports cover and concealment, facilitates movement, and facilitates communications.
 - 3) The trains move as required to maintain positioning for continuous responsive support.
- d. Resupply during road march/movement.
- 1) Resupply (refuel), maintenance, and recovery must be planned and conducted during tactical roadmarch.
 - 2) Operations may be conducted on the move during temporary halts using accompanying or pre-positioned assets.
 - 3) Operations may be conducted on arrival at new position using pre-positioned assets.
- e. Prepare for emergency resupply * (FM 71-2, Chap 7; FM 3-100, Chap 2; FM 3-101, App B; MTP 71-2 Task 7-1-3912-3).
- 1) Adequate quantities of Class III and V are positioned for immediate distribution to the maneuver elements, organic and nonorganic.
 - 2) Class III is packaged for immediate use (fuel tankers filled and operational), positioned for ready access, and protected from destruction or contamination.

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- 3) Class V is packaged for immediate use, positioned for ready access, and protected from destruction or contamination.
 - f. See CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle; CCF 27, Provide Decontamination; CCF 28, Provide Transport Services; CCF 29, Conduct Supply Operations; CCF 31, Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment; CCF 33, Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties.
31. **Prepare Troops for Combat *** (FM 3-4, Chap 2; FM 22-9; FM 22-100, Chap 8,9; FM 26-2)

Note: Measures must be taken to reduce the physiological and psychological factors caused by environmental as well as situational conditions. These conditions result in stresses which can lead to battle fatigue, reducing combat strength and impairing unit performance. Many measures, such as developing physical fitness or training in MOPP, can be continued in theater but must be accomplished before deployment.

- a. Take measures to insure leaders and soldiers recognize the signs of stress and battle fatigue.
 - b. Understand the effects of continuous operations (CONOPS) and sleep loss.
 - c. Take action to protect soldiers from or to prevent battle fatigue. Measures must be taken to keep track of operating hours of engineer equipment operators and maintenance personnel. Operators and mechanics must be scheduled and rotated into a sleep/rest cycle to prevent injury/accidents from fatigue.
 - d. Understand the effect of operating under NBC conditions (i.e., driving in MOPP gear).
 - e. Take leader's actions to counter MOPP degradation, sleep loss and fatigue.
 - f. See CCF 18, Plan for Combat Operations; CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle; CCF 20, Direct and Lead Unit in Execution of Battle.
32. **Prepare for NBC Operations *** (FM 71-2, App E; FM 3-3, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3910-2,3,7)
- a. Task force elements are prepared to quickly implement NBC protective measures and are aware of the NBC threat, location of contaminated areas, and their NBC responsibilities. The task force accomplishes:
 - 1) Rehearsal of NBC procedures.
 - 2) The operational readiness status of all task force NBC equipment is verified.
 - 3) Subordinate units emplace chemical alarms and monitoring equipment, collect and report NBC information, contaminated areas within the task force's area of operation are identified and marked.
 - 4) TF consolidates and forwards NBC reports to higher and the locations of identified contaminated areas are disseminated to all subordinate elements.

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- 5) The effects of contaminated areas are estimated and downwind hazard information is calculated and disseminated.
- 6) Chemical/biological monitoring and survey requirements are determined, NBC recon is coordinated.
- 7) Platoon radiation status charts are screened for possible overexposure.
- b. The chemical officer predicts the potential effects of nuclear weapons employment for both friendly forces and enemy forces.
- c. Recommendations, resulting from a nuclear vulnerability analysis, indicate task force actions for a reduction of unacceptable vulnerabilities.
- d. Automatic masking criteria is established and commander's guidance on operating in a contaminated environment is disseminated.
- e. See CCF 27, Provide Decontamination.

CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT EXECUTION TASK LIST

See CCF 20 for a detailed analysis of the command and control of the execution phase and all execution tasks. Key input/output and products of the process critical for CCF 5 are listed at pages 24 through 25. Execution tasks 33 through 39 identified in this list are the CCF 20 tasks. The additional tasks and the subordinate tasks identified are those tasks considered by the analyst to be critical to successful execution of actions to conduct tactical movement. Tasks are not necessarily listed in chronological order. Some tasks are performed concurrently and/or at different echelons in the task force. The chronological or sequential relationship of the tasks is shown in the charts at pages 12-14. Critical tasks that are performed at levels below task force are also listed as sub-paragraphs of the task force tasks and are sub-titled as "Company/team", "Platoon", or "Engineer company" tasks. Only company and platoon tasks considered critical to task force success are listed. References are shown in parenthesis (..) after the task title. Titles not taken directly from the MTP are marked with an asterisk (*). (See note on page 32)

33. **TF Command Posts Locate Where They Can Control the Battle** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902)
 - a. Position command element/TOC (FM 71-2, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901-11, 3903-1, 3904-1, 14, 3913-11).
 - 1) The command group, Tactical Command Post (TACP), and TOC are correctly positioned on terrain that facilitates security, cover and concealment (hasty or prepared protective positions), observation of battle area, and communications.
 - 2) The combat trains command post (CTCP) is positioned to maintain the same communications as the TOC and is prepared to function as the TOC if required.
 - 3) See CCF 20, Direct and Lead Unit in Execution of Battle.
 - b. Maintain communications (FM 71-2, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3401, 3902-1).
 - 1) Communication is maintained on the following nets between appropriate task force elements:
 - a) Command net.
 - b) Operations and intelligence net.
 - c) Administration and logistics net.
 - d) Special nets.
 - 2) Elements take prompt action to restore lost communications.
 - 3) OPSEC considerations are applied to all electronic communications (procedures, encryption, transmission time, etc.).
 - 4) At least one command post (TACP, TOC, Alt CP) is always operational.
 - 5) See CCF 20, Direct and Lead Unit in Execution of Battle.

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- c. Company/team commander positions (FM 71-1, Chap 2; MTP 71-1, 17-2-0301-3).
 - 1) The commander is able to see the activities of, and communicate with, subordinate forces.
 - 2) The commander knows the following information:
 - a) Location of enemy forces.
 - b) Enemy activities.
 - c) Location of friendly forces.
 - d) Friendly force activities.
 - e) Combat status of subordinate elements.
- 34. **TF Commander Sees the Battlefield** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/11; FM 71-100, Chap 1)
- 35. **TF Commander Directs and Leads the Execution Phase** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3901/12; FM 71-100, Chap 1)
 - a. Execute fire support (FM 3-100, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3907-4, 3027-3,4,5,6).
 - 1) Enemy NBC weapons and delivery systems are engaged.
 - 2) Friendly supporting fires do not result in fratricide.
 - 3) Friendly forces are not silhouetted by friendly FA smoke.
 - 4) See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver; CCF 7, Employ Mortars; CCF 8, Employ Field Artillery; CCF 9, Employ Close Air Support; CCF 15, Coordinate, Synchronize, and Integrate Fire Support; CCF 16, Take Active Air Defense Measures.
 - b. React to enemy air attack (FM 71-2, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3911-6; MTP 71-1, Task 44-2-C002-3,4).
 - 1) Enemy aircraft operating near or within the task force's area of operation are identified and their effects neutralized.
 - 2) No friendly aircraft are destroyed by task force air defense fires.
 - 3) Task force takes evasive action, dismounts ADA elements, and disperses as appropriate.
 - 4) See CCF 16, Take Active Air Defense Measures; CCF 17, Take Passive Air Defense Measures.
 - c. Execute obstacle plan * (FASCAM) (FM 71-2, Chap. 6; FM 71-1, App. C; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3909-9; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-1021-10, 0502).
 - 1) Emplaced obstacles are protected and support the task force scheme of maneuver.
 - 2) The obstacle plan is executed in support of the scheme of maneuver.

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- 3) Turnover of obstacles between units is accomplished without disruption to the scheme of maneuver.
 - 4) Gaps and lanes are closed in accordance with prearranged signals and/or events that support the task force scheme of maneuver.
 - 5) Scatterable mines are employed in accordance with the plan of execution and the commander's intent.
 - 6) FASCAM missions are executed at the prescribed time and/or event.
 - 7) FASCAM missions are positioned in front of or on enemy formations to disrupt movement.
 - 8) See CCF 23, Provide Countermobility.
- d. Use screening fires * (FM 71-2, Chap. 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-5, 3027-5).
- 1) The enemy force is unable to bring effective direct or indirect fires to bear on the task force maneuver elements.
 - 2) Indirect fire delivered smoke is integrated with obscuration from smoke platoon and maneuver unit smoke assets.
 - 3) Enemy is unable to bring effective direct fires on the task force.
 - 4) Enemy is unable to bring effective indirect fires on the task force.
 - 5) Enemy is unable to correctly determine task force direction of attack.
 - 6) Unit distribution methods are required to supply smoke units with the Class III required to sustain smoke operations.
 - 7) See CCF 7, Employ Mortars; CCF 8, Employ Field Artillery; CCF 15, Coordinate, Synchronize, and Integrate Fire Support; CCF 28, Provide Transport Services; CCF 29, Conduct Supply Services.
- e. Integrate fire support with scheme of maneuver (FM 71-2, Chap 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3027-2,5, 3907-4, 3908-4,5,7).
- 1) Task force supporting fires conceal its movement, obscure the enemy's weapons systems, and suppress enemy's movement.
 - 2) Supporting fires, placed on the objective, eliminate the enemy's ability to place effective direct fire on support force, breaching elements, or assault force.
 - 3) Smoke fired in front of the enemy and between the enemy and the task force conceal task force movement and positioning.
 - 4) Supporting fires, placed beyond and on the flanks of the objective, effectively prevent enemy movement into and out of the objective area.
 - 5) See CCF 15, Coordinate, Synchronize, and Integrate Fire Support.

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36. **TF Command Posts Track and Support the Battle** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3903/3, 3904/14; FM 71-123, Chap 1)
- a. Control air defense forces * (FM 71-2, Chap. 6; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3911-3, 7).
 - 1) Air defense elements are able to effectively respond to the tactical situation and the maneuver plan.
 - 2) Air defense forces maintain continuous contact with supported elements.
 - 3) Air defense forces react to the changing tactical situation.
 - 4) Air defense elements monitor the air warning net.
 - 5) Air defense elements are positioned on the battlefield to accomplish mission.
 - 6) See CCF 16, Take Active Air Defense Measures; CCF 20 Direct and Lead Unit in Execution of Battle.
 - b. Insure continuous engineer operations (FM 5-100, Chap 6,7; FM 71-123, Chap 4).
 - 1) In the defense, once initial positions and obstacles are completed, engineer construction assets should be used to continue to improve fighting positions in depth and to prepare fighting positions on secondary, alternate, or tertiary BPs.
 - 2) Engineers may be task organized to the reserves and used to construct obstacles and supplemental fortifications in depth.
 - 3) In the offense, engineers are organized and positioned to facilitate transition to subsequent phases and/or movement to quickly breach subsequent obstacles or to emplace friendly obstacles.
 - 4) Engineers must follow the progress of the battle to avoid being exposed to the fight unless so planned.
37. **TF Conducts Battlefield Update (METT-T based)** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3902/3, 3906/1, 3913/5)
- a. Conduct battlefield update (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3906-7).
 - 1) Maneuver commanders and leaders are given a current intelligence summary immediately prior to crossing the line of departure.
 - 2) See CCF 4, Disseminate Intelligence; CCF 19, Direct and Lead Unit During Preparation for the Battle.
38. **TF Conducts the Decision Making Process (Accelerated)** (FM 71-123, Chap 1)
39. **TF Consolidates and Reorganizes** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3022, 3023)
- a. Consolidate and reorganize (FM 71-2, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3022, 3023).
 - 1) Consolidation:

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- a) Whenever the task force stops for more than a short period of time, the task force is prepared to repel an enemy counterattack and to continue operations. CP/TOC is repositioned to control activities.
 - b) A hasty defense is established to include company/team orientation, direct and indirect fire control measures, and positioning in or preparation of hasty fighting and protective positions.
 - c) Security is established with early warning devices, chemical warning/alarms, OPs, scouts, and patrols.
 - d) Reconnaissance and screening of the objective area/sector is performed.
 - e) Contact, communication, and coordination is established/reestablished with all subordinate units.
- 2) Reorganization:
- a) Replace key leaders and reestablish chain of command.
 - b) Redistribute weapons systems and personnel as required to form viable units/elements.
 - c) Perform immediate resupply and crossleveling of ammunition, supplies, and fuel to provide minimum basic loads on all combat vehicles.
 - d) Personnel are accounted for and replacements brought forward with LOGPAC.
 - e) Treat and evacuate all casualties.
 - f) Evacuate all captured personnel, documents, and equipment.
 - g) Report location and status to higher.
- 3) See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver; CCF 20, Direct and Lead Unit in Execution of Battle; CCF 28, Provide Transport Services; CCF 29, Conduct Supply Operations; CCF 31, Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment; CCF 33, Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties.
- b. Conduct emergency resupply * (FM 71-2, Chap 7; FM 3-101, App B; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3913-13).
- 1) Required Class III and V are rapidly resupplied to requesting task force subordinate elements.
 - 2) There are no organic or non-organic task force elements unable to complete their assigned mission as a direct result of a shortage of Class III or V.
 - 3) See CCF 27, Provide Decontamination; CCF 28, Provide Transport Services; CCF 29, Conduct Supply Operations.
- c. Control and conduct evacuation (FM 71-2, Chap 7; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3033, 3912-5,6).

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- 1) Damaged vehicles and personnel casualties are displaced to the rear in accordance with established criteria and priorities.
 - 2) Personnel and casualty evacuation, and vehicle recovery and repair are controlled.
 - 3) Preparations are made to evacuate contaminated equipment and personnel from contaminated areas and to conduct maintenance and medical operations in MOPP in contaminated areas and/or with contaminated equipment, personnel, or casualties.
 - 4) See CCF 28, Provide Transport Services; CCF 31, Maintain Weapons Systems and Equipment; CCF 33, Treat and Evacuate Battlefield Casualties.
- d. Comply with commander's intent (FM 71-2, Chap 2)
- 1) Mission essential tasks are accomplished in accordance with planned operational concepts and modifications as directed by the commander.
 - 2) Unit combat effectiveness is maintained throughout the duration of the mission.
 - 3) The desired task outcomes are attained.
40. **Execute Passage of Lines** (FM 71-2, Chap. 5; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3003-5)
- a. Task Force.
- 1) The passage is conducted without disrupting the stationary or moving force.
 - 2) Moving force TOC collocates with stationary force TOC.
 - 3) Units move along assigned routes/lanes.
 - 4) Cover, concealment and dispersion are maintained.
 - 5) There are no fratricides due to friendly fire or obstacles.
- b. Company/team (FM 71-1, Chap 5; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0303-7).
- 1) The mission handoff is effectively achieved.
 - 2) There is no disruption of moving or stationary units tactical disposition.
41. **Maintain Contact With Adjacent Units *** (MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3903-7)
- a. Task Force.
- 1) The task force tactical efforts and those of units on its flanks are mutually supportive throughout the duration of the operation.
 - 2) Communication is maintained with lateral units.

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- 3) Appropriate enemy targets are passed between the task force and lateral units.
 - 4) There are no friendly fratricides caused by either the task force or lateral units.
 - 5) See CCF 20, Direct and Lead Unit in Execution of Battle.
 - b. Company/team (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301).
 - 1) Continuous intervisibility is sustained with adjacent elements.
 - 2) The location of adjacent elements is known.
 - 3) The maneuver intentions of adjacent elements are known.
 - 4) Communication is maintained with appropriate adjacent units.
 - c. Platoon (MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1025-11).
 - 1) The platoon leader is able to conduct two-way communication, provide mutual support, and locate friendly elements on his flanks.
 - 2) Communication is maintained with friendly elements on platoon's flanks.
 - 3) Platoon is in a position during movement to provide supporting fires to friendly elements on platoon's flanks.
 - 4) The platoon's subordinate elements know the location of friendly elements on their flanks.
42. **Control Movement *** (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004, 3901-12, 3903-4)
- a. Task force.
 - 1) The movement of task force elements conforms to the plan and commander's intent.
 - 2) The advance guard elements remain under operational control of the task force commander:
 - a) Two-way communication with advance elements is maintained.
 - b) Advance guard remains within effective mutually supporting range of other task force elements.
 - 3) The task force maintains all-around security.
 - 4) Task force maneuver companies move under the surveillance of an appropriate overwatch element.
 - 5) The task force maintains proper orientation during movements.
 - 6) See CCF 20, Direct and Lead Unit in Execution of Battle.

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- b. Company/team (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301-3).
 - 1) Positive control is maintained.
 - 2) Appropriate movement formations and techniques are used.
 - 3) There is no disruption to adjacent forces.
 - 4) The location of company/team elements is known.
 - 5) The location and status of adjacent units is known.
 - c. Platoon (FM 7-7J, Chap 2; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1025-10).
 - 1) Platoon integrity is continuously maintained during movement.
 - 2) Movement formations and techniques facilitate security, flexibility, orientation, and mission accomplishment.
 - 3) Terrain is continuously assessed for potential danger areas.
 - 4) The platoon leader is able to transmit movement instructions to all platoon elements.
43. **Maintain Security** (FM 71-2, Chap. 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3002-6, 3004-3,4,5,6)
- a. All-round security is maintained during movement, likely high speed avenues of approach into the TF are kept under observation.
 - b. Security measures to the front, rear, left and right flank are maintained throughout the movement. An overwatch force is used where appropriate.
 - c. The task force maintains units within mutually supporting range during move.
 - d. The task force minimizes exposure and takes passive actions at halts (e.g. disperses, takes cover, establishes security, etc.).
 - e. ADA elements are positioned to insure coverage of TF elements in the open.
 - f. See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver.
44. **Move Tactically** (FM 71-2, Chap 3; FM 5-100, Chap 10,11; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004)
- a. Task Force.
 - 1) While moving forward of the LD, the task force is prepared for enemy contact.
 - 2) All-around security is maintained during movement and at halts, particularly to front.
 - 3) Terrain is used to mask movement, covered and concealed routes are identified/prepared between primary and alternate/supplementary positions.

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- 4) Fire support is used to mask movement and to suppress enemy forces.
 - 5) Elements maintain mutual support and an overwatch force is in position to support the lead element, which stays within 2/3 effective range of supporting fires.
 - 6) Initial contact with the enemy is made by task force security elements.
 - 7) Correct orientation is maintained by all units.
 - 8) Security element is able to determine enemy disposition, composition, and effects of obstacles.
 - 9) See CCF 6, Engage Enemy with Direct Fire and Maneuver; CCF 7, Employ Mortars; CCF 8, Employ Field Artillery; CCF 9, Employ Close Air Support; CCF 15, Coordinate, Synchronize, and Integrate Fire Support; CCF 16, Take Active Air Defense Measures.
- b. Company/Team (FM 71-1, Chap 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0301).
- 1) Movement is conducted in accordance with the order. Orientation, security, and mutual support are maintained. Checkpoints are met on time.
 - 2) Direction of movement is consistent with plans and orders.
 - 3) Appropriate movement formations and techniques are used; actions are taken at halts and at critical points to identify, locate, and occupy temporary, terrain enhanced, fighting or protective positions; and all-round security is maintained.
 - 4) Orientation is maintained; current location, location of suspected enemy positions, and location of adjacent units is known.
 - 5) Mutual support is provided by maintaining intervisibility between company elements, keeping elements within 2/3 maximum range of each other, and maintaining overwatch.
- c. Platoon (FM 7-7J, Chap. 2; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1025, 1062-5,12).
- 1) Maintain mutual support.
 - a) Visual contact is maintained between platoon elements.
 - b) Overwatch elements remain within direct fire supporting range.
 - 2) Movement.
 - a) Proper position is maintained within company/team formation.
 - b) Proper orientation of unit and weapon systems is maintained.
 - c) Platoon flanks and rear are effectively covered.
 - d) Terrain is used to maximize platoon security efforts.

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- e) Obscuration fires are appropriately used to screen movement across danger areas.
45. **Conduct Obstacle/Gap Passage Operations** * (FM 71-2, Chap. 5; FM 5-101, Chap. 2,4,6; FM 90-13-1, Chap. 2,3,4; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3005-4,5,6, 3027, 3909-5)
- a. Task Force.
 - 1) Obstacles or gaps are neutralized, reduced, or bypassed before they degrade the momentum of the attack.
 - 2) Enemy and natural obstacles to movement are identified prior to the arrival of the main body.
 - 3) Obstacle reconnaissance determines availability of bypass routes. Decision to bypass considers:
 - a) Suitability of terrain and probable location of kill sacks.
 - b) Likelihood of being channelized or ambushed.
 - c) Impact on mission, boundaries, or follow on forces.
 - 4) If breaching obstacle is the most viable option; support, breach, and assault forces are designated and actions are taken to suppress, obscure, secure, and reduce the obstacle.
 - 5) If bypass is not possible and gap is bridgeable by AVLBs:
 - a) Traffic control is established and air defense at site is provided.
 - b) Support and assault forces are established as in breaching operations, if required.
 - c) Task force obscures the crossing site from enemy visual observation with smoke.
 - d) Crossing assets are positioned, near side obstacles cleared, banks reduced, and access/egress points prepared.
 - e) Assault force occupies far side and task force crosses in specified sequence, maintaining dispersion.
 - 6) See CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles.
 - b. Company/team (FM 71-1, Chap. 3; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0501).
 - 1) Obstacle is neutralized or bypassed without degrading the momentum of the attack. Obstacle reconnaissance is reported.
 - 2) If hasty or in-stride breach, then company/team designates support, breach, and assault forces, moves into position and conducts the hasty breach.

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- 3) If company is part of a task force deliberate breach, company/team is designated the TF support, breach or assault force.
 - 4) For both of the above, appropriate actions are taken to suppress the enemy, obscure the obstacle, secure the far side, and reduce the obstacle.
46. **Take Action at Halts** (FM 5-100, Chap 6; FM 5-103, Chap 2; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3004-6)
- a. Task force disperses, occupies covered/concealed positions, and establishes all-round security.
 - b. Expedient fighting/protective positions are prepared making maximum use of terrain.
 - c. Additional positions are prepared and position improvement conducted if unit remains in halted position for longer periods of time.
47. **Perform NBC Operations** (FM 71-2, App E; FM 3-3, Chap 2; FM 3-100, Chap 3; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3910-4,5,6,8,9, 3029)
- a. Task Force.
 - 1) Enemy NBC attack is detected, avoided, reported, and a hasty decontamination of personnel and equipment is accomplished, based on combat situation and commander's guidance.
 - 2) The task force protects its forces from Nuclear weapons employment upon notification by using STRIKWARN messages, properly positioning and fixing vehicles, removing all radio antennas and RF cables and using protective positions.
 - 3) An accurate radiation history, by platoon, is maintained on task force personnel.
 - 4) The battalion control and assessment team is task organized to cope with NBC situation and the task force chemical officer ensures that the survey control parties are properly briefed.
 - 5) The task force marks, reports, disseminates location of, and avoids contaminated areas.
 - 6) The task force submits and responds to all NBC reports. NBCWRS is used to consolidate, analyze, and disseminate information on NBC hazards and activities.
 - 7) Effects of NBC hazards are estimated and chemical downwind hazard messages are prepared and sent.
 - 8) Subordinate units are given specific instructions (from Tac SOP) when TF receives nuclear or chemical attack warnings.
 - 9) Task force personnel comply with designated MOPP and initiate automatic masking when indicators such as enemy smoke/artillery/rockets are

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employed, chemical alarms are activated, detector paper changes color, aircraft spray, or chemical/biological symptoms are observed.

- 10) Task force decontaminates by priority and IAW commander's guidance.
- 11) See CCF 27, Provide Decontamination.
- b. Company/Team and Platoon (MTP 71-1, Task 03-2-C013; MTP 7-8, Task 7-3/4-1021-14).
 - 1) Platoons employ the Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm System upwind from their positions.
 - 2) Automatic masking is done if alarm activates.
 - 3) Units report alarm detections to higher headquarters and perform other chemical detection and identification procedures, reporting results.
48. **Operate in NBC Contaminated Areas *** (FM 3-100, Chap 4,10,11; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3031; MTP 71-1, Task 17-2-0313, 0314)
 - a. Units select routes and positions that minimize exposure to contamination.
 - b. Units continually monitor for NBC contamination while in contaminated areas.
 - c. Only personnel essential for the immediate mission are exposed and operations are conducted with vehicles buttoned-up, if mission permits.
 - d. Areas of likely increased contamination (excessive dust in nuclear area; low ground, brush, puddles in chemical/biological areas) are avoided, if possible.
 - e. Externally stored equipment is moved inside or covered.
 - f. Collective protection is used whenever possible/feasible to provide a contamination free environment for selected personnel (vehicle ventilated facepiece systems, overpressure systems, etc).
 - g. CSS planning for continuous supply of consumable and expendable items (filters, decon kits, detector kits, plastic bags, ponchos, rain gear, etc.) is essential for collective protection systems to be effective.
 - h. Consideration is given to degraded capabilities when operating in MOPP (physical skills degraded; vision, hearing, stamina reduced; driving more difficult, especially during periods of limited visibility; tasks take longer, need more people, require more support, etc.).
 - i. Decontamination will be conducted as soon as possible, depending on the tactical situation, mission, degree of contamination, and decontamination resources available.
 - j. See CCF 27, Provide Decontamination; CCF 29, Conduct Supply Operations.

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49. Mark and Report Obstacles *

- a. Mark a minefield to allow avoidance by following units/elements. (FM 5-101, Chap 4,5; FM 20-32, Chap 9; FM 90-13-1, App E; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3909-5; MTP 5-145-11, Task 05-4-0110).
 - 1) All known minefields within the TF area of operation are easily identifiable to friendly forces.
 - 2) Minefields are guarded until they are appropriately marked.
 - 3) Minefields are marked in accordance with established procedures.
 - 4) Entry and exit points and limits of lanes and gaps of minefield are marked.
 - 5) Markings must be visible at a distance, through smoke and dust, and at night (if required).
 - 6) In forward areas, markings are such that safe lane location is not exposed to the enemy.
 - 7) See CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles; CCF 23, Provide Countermobility.
- b. Report obstacles (FM 5-101, Chap 4; FM 20-32, Chap 9; MTP 71-2, Task 7-1-3909-6).
 - 1) All information concerning obstacles, particularly breaches and bypasses, is rapidly reported to the task force TOC.
 - 2) TF TOC reports information concerning obstacles to the brigade TOC, and disseminates the information to task force subordinate commanders and adjacent unit commanders as it becomes known.
 - 3) See CCF 21, Overcome Obstacles; CCF 23, Provide Countermobility.

**LESSONS LEARNED RELEVANT TO CCF 5
EXTRACTS FROM LESSONS LEARNED BULLETINS**

1. NTC Commander's Memorandum — November 1985

Mobility, Countermobility and Survivability

- During offensive operations, finding and neutralizing obstacles is a critical task which should be performed in advance of the attack. This requires detailed reconnaissance, distinctive breach marking schemes, and continuous security at the breach until the main body arrives. These locations must also be concealed from the enemy for as long as possible. Guides, colored smoke, and aircraft marking panels are three techniques used to orient forces.
- Field artillery FASCAM must be carefully planned by the engineer, FSO, and S-3. Like any obstacle, it is best used at a choke point covered by effective indirect and AT fire. It can be argued that these principles apply even more strongly to FASCAM because the mines are surface laid and visible. An undisturbed enemy in column can work through this type of field quickly. FASCAM can be very effective for lane and gap closure and for blocking enemy breaches. Preplanning FASCAM is a must.

Combat Service Support

- Experience confirms the need for forward maintenance. Repair parts (to include most major assemblies), contact teams, and evacuation vehicles must be pushed forward. There are very few combat vehicle problems short of severe battle damage that cannot be fixed within six hours, given the availability of a skilled mechanic and the requisite repair parts.

Command and Control

- To effectively control forces, a commander must "SEE" the battle, i.e., he must know the positions, activities, and status of both enemy and friendly elements. Commanders see by positioning themselves to physically observe as much as possible without becoming personally involved in the battle; by demanding fast, accurate, concise reports; by having the TOC provide processed information, partially from nets the commander cannot monitor; and through the use of scouts, Ops, and patrols.
- Good navigation is fundamental to effective command and control. Ironically, the lower you are in the chain of command the more challenging the task. Navigation at battalion level and below is in fact very difficult. When it is not done well, conducting another class in map reading is rarely the solution. Actions required are thorough planning, as much reconnaissance as possible, vehicle and trail marking at night, liberal use of guides, and overall attention to detail. The ideal is for every vehicle in the unit to rehearse every possible move. When that is not possible, a leader reconnaissance or observation of the route from a vantage point are next best. The absolute minimum is a map reconnaissance to the point of significant memorization by every leader. The common sin is to underestimate the difficulty of the task, particularly at night. Example penalties include — units that get lost on the way to the LD.
- Frequent changes in task organization should be avoided. The teamwork advantage is often far more important than a slightly more desirable mix of forces. Also, the

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timing of a change requires careful analysis. The significant advantage of a daylight link-up and the time required to receive the OPORD and to coordinate SOPs and LOGPACs must be considered.

2. CATA Commander's Comments, The CS Team — May 1987

Mobility

- Well drilled breaching SOPs are the key to mobility. Ideally, the scout platoon (with an engineer NCO or squad attached) or follow on infantry identify obstacles before the attack begins. Stealthy breaching at night can then occur. Guides, colored smoke, or VS 17 panels orient the assault force to the lane(s). Regardless of the method, breaching is so complex that repetitive training is critical. This is a combined maneuver/engineer problem.

3. CATA Lessons Learned 88-2 — May 1988

Push Engineers Forward

- Push engineers rapidly forward to mass and synchronize at the decisive point. Normally the most crucial engineer tasks are forward where minefields are under fire or where nuisance minefields disrupt main body movement. Changing a task organization is complex and time consuming so make the change early to allow time for synchronization. Rapidly push engineers forward to the:
 - Advance guard (during movement)
 - Breach force(s) (during the breach)
 - Recon forces (as practicable).

4. CALL Compendium Vol I: Heavy Forces — Fall 1988

Use Dismounted Infantry

- In the attack, reconnaissance is vital. Dismounted infantry can use stealth, darkness, and restrictive terrain to reconnoiter enemy positions and obstacles. They find and mark obstacle bypasses, begin to breach, secure the breach site or conduct supporting attacks with the main mounted attack. Dismounted infantry owns the night.

Effective Use of Mortars

- One successful technique for movement of the mortar platoon is for them to travel behind a company/team, both for protection and movement control. This technique has the added benefit of providing responsive indirect fire support (especially smoke) to the company they trail.

Fix Responsibility For Engineer Effort With Maneuver Commanders

- Responsibility for success or failure ultimately resides with the maneuver commander. Both engineer and maneuver elements execute engineer tasks. Regardless of who does the work, the task supports a maneuver commander's plan. The simplest method to coordinate intent, logistics support, work party security, siting, etc. is to give the mission to a maneuver company commander and assign engineer support as required.

Include Breaches in All Attack Planning and Training

- Task forces do not adequately plan for breaches. Task forces don't adequately recon, secure, suppress, and obscure prior to breaching. Breaching is an integral combined arms part of all attacks. As such, poorly synchronized attacks cause breaches to fail while poorly synchronized breaches cause attacks to fail.

Successful Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

- Identify the enemy weakness and then mass on it. Verify the situational template before breaching or bypassing. The recon prior to the attack or actions on contact must achieve this.
- Ensure unity of effort. Train breaching as an integral part of all attacks. Push engineers forward. Train all soldiers and units to manually breach. Designate and specify the responsibilities for the assault, breach, and support forces. Conduct a combined arms breaching rehearsal.
- Isolate the enemy weakness with terrain, obscurants, or fire.
- Recon minefields before deciding to bypass, or conduct a hasty/deliberate breach. Most threat minefields are surface laid 200-300 meter wide strips.

Push Logistics With the Warning Order

- Concurrent with the warning order push standard logistics packages to subordinates. Don't wait for the OPORD or subordinate requests. Transportation is scarce and CL IV/V mission loads are enormous. S4s determine unique logistics requirements based on standard missions (such as offense or defense) in garrison. Then they organize standard (SOP) means to transport and distribute this materiel. during operations they:
 - Conform higher push packs on receipt of higher warning order.
 - Allocate these push packs to subordinates IAW SOP.
- Request throughput of additional required materiel to lower echelons based on the OPORD, planning refinements and subordinate requests.

Minimize Task Organization Changes

- Teamwork is generally more important than a slightly better task organization. Last minute task organizations result in units where the "outsiders" are like red-headed stepchildren. Any task organization change must allow time for movement, link up, coordination, rehearsals and team building. Avoid frequent minor task organization changes. If the situation mandates a change, do it as early as possible. Building an effective task force or company team takes time.

Initiate Movement Early

- Recon and quartering party movement are time sensitive. Early recon drives success. Maximum time for quartering parties greatly simplifies movement to and occupation of forward assembly areas of attack positions.

5. **CALL Newsletter No. 90-8 — September 1990**

Terrain

- Key terrain in the desert is largely dependent on the restrictions to movement that are present. If the desert floor will not support wheeled vehicle traffic, the few roads and desert tracks become key terrain. Cross-roads are vital as they can control military operations in a large area. Desert warfare is often a battle for control of the lines of communication (LOC). The side that can protect its own LOC while interdicting those of the enemy will prevail. Water sources are vital, especially if a force is incapable of long distance resupply of its water requirements. Defiles play an important role where they exist. In the Western Desert of Libya, an escarpment that paralleled the coast was a barrier to movement except through a few passes. Control of these passes was vital. Similar escarpments are found in Saudi Arabia.

Maneuver

- Operational planning should emphasize night movement of units. To minimize the problems of dust and enhance deception, movement should be accomplished utilizing multiple routes. Priority should be placed on training to support this requirement. Associated with night movement is the requirement for night passage through lanes in minefields and forward passage through friendly forces.

Navigation in the Desert

- Navigation may be the single most important technique for desert warfare. Units have traditionally used a combination of compass, odometer and time to assist in navigation when terrain features were minimal. These methods are effective and should continue to be emphasized in unit training.
- Division- or corps-level staffs should publish the exact degree reading for sunrise and sunset. It would be helpful and more accurate for soldiers to know the exact bearing to the sun every day. Additionally, a summary sheet on celestial navigation should be published. Since most movement in desert operations is conducted at night, it would be very beneficial to have instruction and navigational aids available to units. Senior commanders should also consider ways to mark critical routes during operations. Training should stress the ability to navigate during periods of reduced visibility in unfamiliar terrain. Techniques, such as resection, the use of marking rounds, and the designation of extra navigation teams within tactical functions, should be employed. Every vehicle should be equipped with a compass.

Command and Control

- Because of the wide open terrain, commanders often fail to appreciate correctly the time-distance relationship in planning the battle.
- Adjustment of the elements of the Battlefield Operating Systems can unravel the focus of a commander's intent. This is especially true in open terrain. Tactical commanders should personally direct the synchronization of engagement areas. Obstacles should be positioned, indirect fires adjusted, and direct fires rehearsed under the personal supervision of the commander. The commander must take his unit out and actually time them performing certain actions to his standard so they understand his intent and he knows exactly how long they need to reach his goal. The unit must practice

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moving, digging, and fighting, and the planners must know the planning factors for that specific unit.

6. CALL Newsletter No. 91-1 — April 1991

Rehearsals

- Rehearsals at all levels are key to ensuring understanding of the concept of operation, verifying specific responsibilities, timing of actions, and backup procedures to help synchronize unit operations. At all levels, the commander/unit leader should conduct the rehearsal. Rehearsals should be as complete as allowed by available time. In time-constrained situations, the rehearsal can be abbreviated to focus on only the most critical portions of the operation, as prioritized by the commander. Don't get locked into a chronological mind-set!! If total time available is unknown or open-ended, prioritize. Rehearse actions on objective — then movement to objective — then occupation of attack positions.

**LESSONS LEARNED INTEGRATED
INTO CCF 5 TASK LIST**

PLANNING

1. Direct and Lead Task Force During Planning for the Battle
 - a. Select and occupy assembly area
 - Recon and quartering party movement are time sensitive. Early recon drives success. Maximum time for quartering parties greatly simplifies movement to and occupation of forward assembly areas of attack positions.
 - b. Conduct assembly area operations and preparation for combat
 - c. Conduct assembly area security
 - d. Company/Team preparation and troop leading procedures
2. Receive Order From Higher Headquarters
3. Conduct Mission Analysis
 - a. Conduct Leader's Reconnaissance
 - Because of the wide open terrain, commanders often fail to appreciate correctly the time-distance relationship in planning the battle.
 - Adjustment of the elements of the Battlefield Operating Systems can unravel the focus of a commander's intent. This is especially true in open terrain. Tactical commanders should personally direct the synchronization of engagement areas. Obstacles should be positioned, indirect fires adjusted, and direct fires rehearsed under the personal supervision of the commander. The commander must take his unit out and actually time them performing certain actions to his standard so they understand his intent and he knows exactly how long they need to reach his goal. The unit must practice moving, digging, and fighting, and the planners must know the planning factors for that specific unit.
 - Good navigation is fundamental to effective command and control. Ironically, the lower you are in the chain of command the more challenging the task. Navigation at battalion level and below is in fact very difficult. When it is not done well, conducting another class in map reading is rarely the solution. Actions required are thorough planning, as much reconnaissance as possible, vehicle and trail marking at night, liberal use of guides, and overall attention to detail. The ideal is for every vehicle in the unit to rehearse every possible move. When that is not possible, a leader reconnaissance or observation of the route from a vantage point are next best. The absolute minimum is a map reconnaissance to the point of significant memorization by every leader. The common sin is to underestimate the difficulty of the task, particularly at night. Example penalties include — units that get lost on the way to the LD.
4. Issue the Warning Order

5. Commander Issues Guidance

6. Prepare Staff Estimates

a. Intelligence

Conduct terrain analysis

- Key terrain in the desert is largely dependent on the restrictions to movement that are present. If the desert floor will not support wheeled vehicle traffic, the few roads and desert tracks become key terrain. Cross-roads are vital as they can control military operations in a large area. Desert warfare is often a battle for control of the lines of communication (LOC). The side that can protect its own LOC while interdicting those of the enemy will prevail. Water sources are vital, especially if a force is incapable of long distance resupply of its water requirements. Defiles play an important role where they exist. In the Western Desert of Libya, an escarpment that paralleled the coast was a barrier to movement except through a few passes. Control of these passes was vital. Similar escarpments are found in Saudi Arabia.

Prepare intelligence estimate

Develop reconnaissance and surveillance plan

b. Engineer

Integrate engineer effort

Conduct mobility analysis

Prepare engineer estimate/annex

c. Fire Support

Develop fire support plan

d. Combat Service Support

Determine CSS requirements

- Concurrent with the warning order push standard logistics packages to subordinates. Don't wait for the OPORD or subordinate requests. Transportation is scarce and CL IV/V mission loads are enormous. S4s determine unique logistics requirements based on standard missions (such as offense or defense) in garrison. Then they organize standard (SOP) means to transport and distribute this materiel. during operations they:
 - Conform higher push packs on receipt of higher warning order.
 - Allocate these push packs to subordinates IAW SOP.
 - Request throughput of additional required materiel to lower echelons based on the OPORD, planning refinements and subordinate requests.

Update combat status

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7. Staff Develops Course of Action
8. Staff/CDR Analyze Course of Action
 - a. Plan scheme of maneuver
 - Operational planning should emphasize night movement of units. To minimize the problems of dust and enhance deception, movement should be accomplished utilizing multiple routes. Priority should be placed on training to support this requirement. Associated with night movement is the requirement for night passage through lanes in minefields and forward passage through friendly forces.
 - The consequences of a lack of synchronization are so severe that OPSEC measures should not be permitted to degrade command and control at battalion level. Vehicles must be marked so that their specific identity (e.g., D23) can be determined from the rear and flanks at a considerable distance.
 - b. Organize for combat
 - Frequent changes in task organization should be avoided. The teamwork advantage is often far more important than a slightly more desirable mix of forces. Also, the timing of a change requires careful analysis. The significant advantage of a daylight link-up and the time required to receive the OPORD and to coordinate SOPs and LOGPACs must be considered.
 - Teamwork is generally more important than a slightly better task organization. Last minute task organizations result in units where the "outsiders" are like red-headed stepchildren. Any task organization change must allow time for movement, link up, coordination, rehearsals and team building. Avoid frequent minor task organization changes. If the situation mandates a change, do it as early as possible. Building an effective task force or company team takes time.
 - c. Establish engineer priority of effort
 - d. Plan passage of lines
 - e. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques
 - Good navigation is fundamental to effective command and control. Ironically, the lower you are in the chain of command the more challenging the task. Navigation at battalion level and below is in fact very difficult. When it is not done well, conducting another class in map reading is rarely the solution. Actions require are thorough planning, as much reconnaissance as possible, vehicle and trail marking at night, liberal use of guides, and overall attention to detail. The ideal is for every vehicle in the unit to rehearse every possible move. When that is not possible, a leader reconnaissance or observation of the route from a vantage point are next best. The absolute minimum is a map reconnaissance to the point of significant memorization by every leader. The common sin is to underestimate the difficulty of the task, particularly at night. Example penalties include — units that get lost on the way to the LD.

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- Recon and quartering party movement are time sensitive. Early recon drives success. Maximum time for quartering parties greatly simplifies movement to and occupation of forward assembly areas of attack positions.
 - f. Plan movement security
 - g. Plan actions on contact
 - h. Plan mobility operations
 - Task forces do not adequately plan for breaches. Task forces don't adequately recon, secure, suppress, and obscure prior to breaching. Breaching is an integral combined arms part of all attacks. As such, poorly synchronized attacks cause breaches to fail while poorly synchronized breaches cause attacks to fail.
 - Ensure unity of effort. Train breaching as an integral part of all attacks. Push engineers forward. Train all soldiers and units to manually breach. Designate and specify the responsibilities for the assault, breach, and support forces. Conduct a combined arms breaching rehearsal.
 - Well drilled breaching SOPs are the key to mobility. Ideally, the scout platoon (with an engineer NCO or squad attached) or follow on infantry identify obstacles before the attack begins. Stealthy breaching at night can then occur. Guides, colored smoke, or VS 17 panels orient the assault force to the lane(s). Regardless of the method, breaching is so complex that repetitive training is critical. This is a combined maneuver/engineer problem.
 - During offensive operations, finding and neutralizing obstacles is a critical task which should be performed in advance of the attack. This requires detailed reconnaissance, distinctive breach marking schemes, and continuous security at the breach until the main body arrives. These locations must also be concealed from the enemy for as long as possible. Guides, colored smoke, and aircraft marking panels are three techniques used to orient forces.
 - i. Plan for NBC operations
9. Staff Compares Courses of Action
 10. Commander Announces Decision
 11. Staff Prepares OPORD/FRAGO
 12. Issue the OPORD/FRAGO
 13. Refine the Plan
 14. Perform reconnaissance and surveillance
 - In the attack, reconnaissance is vital. Dismounted infantry can use stealth, darkness, and restrictive terrain to reconnoiter enemy positions and obstacles. They find and mark obstacle bypasses, begin to breach, secure the breach site or conduct supporting attacks with the main mounted attack. Dismounted infantry owns the night.

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15. Perform counter reconnaissance actions
16. Maintain operations security
 - The consequences of a lack of synchronization are so severe that OPSEC measures should not be permitted to degrade command and control at battalion level. Vehicles must be marked so that their specific identity (e.g., D23) can be determined from the rear and flanks at a considerable distance.

PREPARATION

17. Command Group Conducts and Receives Briefings
 - a. Conduct briefbacks
18. Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct Execution of Force Protection Operations and Activities
19. Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct TF Mission Preparation
20. Commander, Commander's Representatives, and Staff Conduct Inspections and Visits
 - a. Conduct pre-combat checks
21. Task Force Conducts Rehearsals
 - a. Conduct rehearsals
 - Rehearsals at all levels are key to ensuring understanding of the concept of operation, verifying specific responsibilities, timing of actions, and backup procedures to help synchronize unit operations. At all levels, the commander/unit leader should conduct the rehearsal. Rehearsals should be as complete as allowed by available time. In time-constrained situations, the rehearsal can be abbreviated to focus on only the most critical portions of the operation, as prioritized by the commander. Don't get locked into a chronological mind-set!! If total time available is unknown or open-ended, prioritize. Rehearse actions on objective — then movement to objective — then occupation of attack positions.
 - Adjustment of the elements of the Battlefield Operating Systems can unravel the focus of a commander's intent. This is especially true in open terrain. Tactical commanders should personally direct the synchronization of engagement areas. Obstacles should be positioned, indirect fires adjusted, and direct fires rehearsed under the personal supervision of the commander. The commander must take his unit out and actually time them performing certain actions to his standard so they understand his intent and he knows exactly how long they need to reach his goal. The unit must practice moving, digging, and fighting, and the planners must know the planning factors for that specific unit.
 - Navigation at battalion level and below is in fact very difficult. When it is not done well, conducting another class in map reading is rarely the solution.

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Actions required are thorough planning, as much reconnaissance as possible, vehicle and trail marking at night, liberal use of guides, and overall attention to detail. The ideal is for every vehicle in the unit to rehearse every possible move.

- b. Company/Teams conduct rehearsals
- 22. Task Force Plan Modified and Refined
 - a. Verify IPB product
 - Identify the enemy weakness and then mass on it. Verify the situational template before breaching or bypassing. The recon prior to the attack or actions on contact must achieve this.
 - b. Disseminate intelligence and combat information
- 23. Command Post (TAC, TOC, CTCP) Operations
- 24. Liaison and Coordination with Higher, Adjacent, Supported, and Supporting Elements
 - a. Coordinate passage of lines
 - b. Establish contact and coordinate plans with adjacent units
 - c. Company/Team coordination
- 25. Command Group/Command Posts Position to Control the Battle
- 26. Company/Teams prepare for combat
 - a. Receive and analyze the mission
 - b. Issue warning order
 - c. Make a tentative plan
 - d. Initiate movement to task organize and position forces
 - e. Conduct reconnaissance
 - f. Complete plan and issue OPORD
 - g. Identify CSS requirements, plan and conduct sustainment operations
 - h. Conduct rehearsals
 - i. Supervise preparation and conduct coordination
- 27. Company/Team plans for tactical movement
 - a. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques
 - b. Plan movement security

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- c. Plan actions on contact
 - d. Plan mobility operations
28. Position Forces
- a. Maneuver forces
 - b. Air defense elements
 - c. Engineer elements
 - Push engineers rapidly forward to mass and synchronize at the decisive point. Normally the most crucial engineer tasks are forward where minefields are under fire or where nuisance minefields disrupt main body movement. Changing a task organization is complex and time consuming so make the change early to allow time for synchronization. Rapidly push engineers forward to the:
 - Advance guard (during movement)
 - Breach force(s) (during the breach)
 - Recon forces (as practicable).
 - d. Company/team positions supporting forces
29. Emplace obstacles
- Responsibility for success or failure ultimately resides with the maneuver commander. Both engineer and maneuver elements execute engineer tasks. Regardless of who does the work, the task supports a maneuver commander's plan. The simplest method to coordinate intent, logistics support, work party security, siting, etc. is to give the mission to a maneuver company commander and assign engineer support as required.
30. Perform combat service support operations
- a. Conduct resupply of Task Force elements
 - b. Conduct maintenance activities
 - c. Position and operate Task Force trains
 - d. Resupply during road march/movement
 - e. Prepare for emergency resupply
31. Prepare troops for combat
32. Prepare for NBC operations

EXECUTION

33. TF Command Posts Locate Where They Can Control the Battle
 - a. Position command element/TOC
 - To effectively control forces, a commander must "SEE" the battle, i.e., he must know the positions, activities, and status of both enemy and friendly elements. Commanders see by positioning themselves to physically observe as much as possible without becoming personally involved in the battle; by demanding fast, accurate, concise reports; by having the TOC provide processed information, partially from nets the commander cannot monitor; and through the use of scouts, OPs, and patrols.
 - b. Maintain communications
 - c. Company/Team commander positions
34. TF Commander Sees the Battlefield
35. TF Commander Directs and Leads the Execution Phase
 - a. Execute fire support
 - b. React to enemy air attack
 - c. Execute obstacle plan
 - d. Use screening fires
 - Isolate the enemy weakness with terrain, obscurants, or fire.
 - e. Integrate fire support with scheme of maneuver
36. TF Command Posts Track and Support the Battle
 - a. Control air defense forces
 - b. Insure continuous engineer operations
37. TF Conducts Battlefield Update (METT-T based)
 - a. Conduct battlefield update
38. TF Conducts the Decision Making Process (Accelerated)
39. TF Consolidates and Reorganizes
 - a. Consolidate and reorganize
 - b. Conduct emergency resupply
 - c. Control and conduct evacuation

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- Experience confirms the need for forward maintenance. Repair parts (to include most major assemblies), contact teams, and evacuation vehicles must be pushed forward. There are very few combat vehicle problems short of severe battle damage that cannot be fixed within six hours, given the availability of a skilled mechanic and the requisite repair parts.
- d. Comply with commander's intent
- 40. Execute passage of lines
- 41. Maintain contact with adjacent units
- 42. Control task force movement
- 43. Maintain security
 - Field artillery FASCAM must be carefully planned by the engineer, FSO, and S-3. Like any obstacle, it is best used at a choke point covered by effective indirect and AT fire. It can be argued that these principles apply even more strongly to FASCAM because the mines are surface laid and visible. An undisturbed enemy in column can work through this type of field quickly. FASCAM can be very effective for lane and gap closure and for blocking enemy breaches. Preplanning FASCAM is a must.
- 44. Move tactically
 - Navigation may be the single most important technique for desert warfare. Units have traditionally used a combination of compass, odometer and time to assist in navigation when terrain features were minimal. These methods are effective and should continue to be emphasized in unit training.
 - Division- or corps-level staffs should publish the exact degree reading for sunrise and sunset. It would be helpful and more accurate for soldiers to know the exact bearing to the sun every day. Additionally, a summary sheet on celestial navigation should be published. Since most movement in desert operations is conducted at night, it would be very beneficial to have instruction and navigational aids available to units. Senior commanders should also consider ways to mark critical routes during operations. Training should stress the ability to navigate during periods of reduced visibility in unfamiliar terrain. Techniques, such as resection, the use of marking rounds, and the designation of extra navigation teams within tactical functions, should be employed. Every vehicle should be equipped with a compass.
 - One successful technique for movement of the mortar platoon is for them to travel behind a company/team, both for protection and movement control. This technique has the added benefit of providing responsive indirect fire support (especially smoke) to the company they trail.
- 45. Conduct obstacle/gap passage operations
 - Recon minefields before deciding to bypass, or conduct a hasty/deliberate breach. Most threat minefields are surface laid 200-300 meter wide strips.

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

- During offensive operations, finding and neutralizing obstacles is a critical task which should be performed in advance of the attack. This requires detailed reconnaissance, distinctive breach marking schemes, and continuous security at the breach until the main body arrives. These locations must also be concealed from the enemy for as long as possible. Guides, colored smoke, and aircraft marking panels are three techniques used to orient forces.

46. Take action at halts
47. Perform NBC operations
48. Operate in NBC contaminated areas
49. Mark and report obstacles
 - a. Mark a minefield
 - b. Report obstacles

**CCF 5
CRITICAL TASKS AND OTHER LINKAGES**

<u>TASKS</u>	<u>OTHER LINKAGES</u>
PLANNING	
1. Direct and Lead Task Force During Planning for the Battle	
d. Company/Team preparation and troop leading procedures	Platoons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platoon Leader issues WO, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-4 - Issue Warning Order, Task 071-326-5502
3. Conduct Mission Analysis	
a. Conduct Leader's Reconnaissance	Platoon Leaders/Platoon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct recon and perform continuous recon during operations, MTP Tasks 7-3/4-1046-10,16 - Conduct leader's recon, MQS Task 03-3120.00-0015, Task 071-410-0010 - Analyze terrain using OCOKA, MQS Task 03-3120.00-0002
4. Issue the Warning Order	Platoons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Platoon Leader issues WO, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-4 - Issue Warning Order, Task 071-326-5502
6. Prepare Staff Estimates	
b. Engineer Integrate engineer effort Conduct mobility analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare an engineer evaluation of terrain, MQS Task 01-1960.12-0008 - Analyze terrain using OCOKA, Task 071-331-0820
c. Fire Support Develop fire support plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plan for use of supporting fires, Task 071-410-0020
d. Combat Service Support Determine CSS requirements	Platoon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Requests CS and CSS required to execute tasks, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-22
8. Staff/CDR Analyze Course of Action	
a. Plan scheme of maneuver	Platoon Leaders

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

TASKS

- e. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques
- g. Plan actions on contact
- 9. Staff Compares Courses of Action
- 11. Staff Prepares OPORD/FRAGO
- 12. Issue the OPORD/FRAGO
- 14. Perform Reconnaissance and Surveillance
- 15. Perform Counter Reconnaissance Actions

OTHER LINKAGES

- Plan for use of control measures, MQS Task 01-3154.00-0147

Platoon Leaders

- Choose route & designate movement techniques based on METT-T, MTP Task 7-3/4-1025-2,4
- Select movement route using a map, Task 071-326-0515

Platoon Leaders

MTP Tasks, 7-7J Drill, 7-8 Drill

Platoon Leaders

- Issue orders and FRAGOs, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-18,19

Platoon Leaders

- Use a map overlay, MQS Task 01-3140.00-0014

Platoon Leaders/Platoons

- Conduct a recon patrol, MQS Task 03-3164.00-0005
- Read and use a map, Tasks 071-329-1000 thru 071-329-1019
- Conduct day & night surveillance w/o electronic aids, Task 071-331-0804
- Recognize enemy & threat armored vehicles, Task 878-920-1001
- Collect data for route classification, Task 051-196-2010
- Analyze terrain, Task 071-331-0820
- Perform route, zone, area recon, MTP Tasks 17-3-1017, 1018, 1019; MTP Tasks 7-3-1059, 1042, 1043
- Practice noise, light and litter discipline, Task 071-331-0815
- Use tactical operations codes and numerical cipher/authentication system, Tasks 113-573-4003, 4006
- Recognize ECM and implement ECCM, Task 113-573-6001

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

TASKS

16. Maintain Operations Security

PREPARATION

17. Command Group Conducts and Receives Briefings

- a. Conduct briefbacks

19. Command Group/Command Posts Monitor, Supervise, and Direct TF Mission Preparation

20. Commander, Commander's Representatives, and Staff Conduct Inspections and Visits

- a. Conduct pre-combat checks

21. Task Force Conducts Rehearsals

22. Task Force Plan Modified and Refined

23. Command Post (TAC, TOC, CTCP) Operations

24. Liaison and Coordination with Higher, Adjacent, Supported, and Supporting Elements

- a. Coordinate passage of lines

26. Company/Teams Prepare for Combat

- c. Make a tentative plan

OTHER LINKAGES

- Practice noise, light and litter discipline, Task 071-331-0815-

Platoon Leaders

- Conduct briefbacks, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-14

Platoon Leaders/PSGs

- Platoon conducts readiness, maintenance, & functional checks, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-5
- Leader's pre-combat checks, MTP Task 17-3-0102

Platoon Leaders

- Conduct rehearsal, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-14
- Perform rehearsals, MTP Task 17-3-1034

Platoon Leaders

- Coordinate with stationary unit, MTP Task 7-3/4-1040-1

Platoon Leaders

- Plan for use of control measures, MQS Task 01-3154.00-0147

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

<u>TASKS</u>	<u>OTHER LINKAGES</u>
f. Complete plan and issue OPORD	Platoon Leaders, squad leaders - Issue orders and FRAGOs, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-18,19; Task 071-326-5055 Platoon Leaders - Conduct briefbacks, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-14
g. Identify CSS Requirements, Plan and Conduct Sustainment Operations	Platoon - Requests CS and CSS required to execute tasks, MTP Task 7-3/4-1046-22
27. Company/Team Plans for Tactical Movement	
a. Plan movement formations, routes, and techniques	Platoon Leaders - Choose route & designate movement techniques based on METT-T, MTP Task 7-3/4-1025-2,4 - Select movement route using a map, Task 071-326-0515
c. Plan actions on contact	Platoon Leaders MTP Tasks, 7-7J Drill, 7-8 Drill
28. Position Forces	
a. Maneuver forces	Platoon Leaders - Assign squad positions, MTP Task 7-3/4-1021-3
30. Perform Combat Service Support Operations	Platoon Leaders/Platoons - Conduct sustainment operations, MTP Task 7-3/4-1058
31. Prepare Troops for Combat	
32. Prepare for NBC Operations	Platoons - Prepare for NBC attack, MTP Task 7-3/4-1050, 1051 - Use and maintain M8 or M8A1 Chemical Agent Alarm, Task 031-503-2008 - Use and maintain AN/PDR-27 and IM-174 radiac equipment, Task 031-503-3013, 031-505-1011 - Plan for and supervise positioning of Automatic Chemical Agent Alarm System setup, Task 031-503-4002

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

TASKS

OTHER LINKAGES

EXECUTION

33. TF Command Posts Locate Where They Can Control the Battle
- b. Maintain communications
- Send a radio message, Task 113-571-1016
 - Use automated CEOI, Task 113-573-8006
34. TF Commander Sees the Battlefield
35. TF Commander Directs and Leads the Execution Phase
- a. Execute fire support
- Platoon/Platoon Leaders (indirect fire)
- Employ fire support, MTP Task 7-3-1006
 - Call for/adjust indirect fire support, Task 061-283-6003
 - Locate target by grid coordinate, Task 061-283-1002
- b. React to enemy air attack
- Platoon
- Defend against air attack, MTP 7-3/4-1027-3,4
- d. Use screening fires
- Plan for use of supporting fires, Task 071-410-0020
- e. Integrate fire support with Scheme of maneuver
- Plan for use of supporting fires, Task 071-410-0020
36. TF Command Posts Track and Support the Battle
37. TF Conducts Battlefield Update (METT-T based)
38. TF Conducts the Decision Making Process (Accelerated)
39. TF Consolidates and Reorganizes
- a. Consolidate and reorganize
- Platoon/Platoon Leader
- Consolidate & reorganize after the attack, MQS Task 01-3152.00-0018
 - Consolidate & reorganize following enemy attack while in the defense, Tasks 071-430-0007, 0008

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

TASKS

40. Execute Passage of Lines

41. Maintain Contact with Adjacent Units

42. Control Task Force Movement

43. Maintain Security

44. Move Tactically

45. Conduct Obstacle/Gap Passage Operations

OTHER LINKAGES

Platoon Leaders

- Perform passage of-lines, MTP Task 7-3/4-1040
- Conduct or assist passage of lines, MQS Task 01-3120.00-0010

Platoon Leaders

- Maintain location of unit & adjacent units, MTP Task 7-3/4-1025-11
- Coordinate w/ adjacent platoons, MQS Task 01-3154.00-0014

Platoon Leaders

- Control platoon movement, MTP Task 7-3/4-1025-11
- Use visual signalling techniques while mounted, Task 071-326-0608

Platoon Leaders

- Maintain security during movement, MTP Task 7-3/4-1025-8
- Select an overwatch position, Task 071-326-5606

Platoon Leaders/Platoons

- Move tactically, MTP Task 7-3/4-1025
- Conduct terrain driving & operate vehicle during darkness, MTP Task 7-3/4-1062-5,12
- Navigate using map & compass, MQS Task 03-3120.00-0001
- Move as a member of a fire team, Task 071-326-0501
- Navigate while mounted, Task 071-329-1030
- Direct driver over a terrain route, Task 071-326-3001
- Drive a BFV, Task 071-324-6001
- Drive an M48/M60 series tank, Task 171-123-1050
- Drive an M1 series tank, Task 171-126-1002

Platoon Leaders

- Breach obstacles, MTP Task 7-3/4-1014
- Move over, through, or around obstacles, MQS Task 03-3151.00-0004, Task 071-326-0503
- Locate mines by visual means, Task 051-192-1021

CCF 5 - Conduct Tactical Movement

TASKS

46. Take Action at Halts

47. Perform NBC Operations

48. Operate in NBC Contaminated Areas

49. Mark and report obstacles

b. Report obstacles

OTHER LINKAGES

Platoon

- Select temporary fighting positions, Task 071-326-0513
- Select and overwatch position, Task 071-326-5606
- Select hasty firing positions during MOUT, Task 071-326-0557

Platoons

- Cross a nuclear/chemical contaminated area, MTP Tasks 7-3/4-1052 & 7-3/4-1077;
- Recognize and react to NBC hazard, Tasks 031-503-1018, 1019
- Use M8/M9 detector paper to detect and identify chemical agent, Task 031-503-1014, 1020
- Use M256/M256A1 chemical detector kit, Task 031-503-3001
- Mark NBC contaminated area, Task 031-503-1021

Platoons

- Cross a nuclear/chemical contaminated area, MTP Tasks 7-3/4-1052 & 7-3/4-1077
- Collect and report information SALUTE, Task 071-331-0803

CONDUCT TACTICAL MOVEMENT

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FM 3-100	NBC Defence, Chemical Warfare, Smoke, and Flame operations, May 1991
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FM 7-7J	The Mechanized Infantry Platoon and Squad (Bradley), May 1993
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FM 90-13-1	Combined Arms Breaching Operations w/ C-1, February 1991/May 1993

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Other Related Sources

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Combined Arms Battle Tasks: Company Team - Deliberate Attack, Hasty Attack, Movement to Contact, and Defend

Combined Arms Battle Tasks: Platoon - Deliberate Attack, Hasty Attack, Movement to Contact, and Defend

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